



PUNJAB POLICE

CONSTABLE

Recruitment Test

CONSTABLE

LADY CONSTABLE

DRIVER CONSTABLE

Guide



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ختم نبوت ﷺ زندہ باد　　　　عظمت صحابہ زندہ باد

السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ:

معزز ممبران: آپ کا وٹس ایپ گروپ ایڈمن "**اردو بکس**" آپ سے مخاطب ہے۔

آپ تمام ممبران سے گزارش ہے کہ:

❖ گروپ میں صرف PDF کتب پوسٹ کی جاتی ہیں لہذا کتب کے متعلق اپنے کمنٹس / ریویوز ضرور دیں۔ گروپ میں بغیر ایڈمن کی اجازت کے کسی بھی قسم کی (اسلامی و غیر اسلامی، اخلاقی، تحریری) پوسٹ کرنا سختی سے منع ہے۔

❖ گروپ میں معزز، پڑھے لکھے، سلجھے ہوئے ممبرز موجود ہیں اخلاقیات کی پابندی کریں اور گروپ رولز کو فالو کریں بصورت دیگر معزز ممبرز کی بہتری کی خاطر ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔

❖ کوئی بھی ممبر کسی بھی ممبر کو انباکس میں میسج، مس کال، کال نہیں کرے گا۔ رپورٹ پر فوری ریموو کرکے کاروائی عمل میں لائے جائے گی۔

❖ ہمارے کسی بھی گروپ میں سیاسی و فرقہ واریت کی بحث کی قطعاً کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے۔

❖ اگر کسی کو بھی گروپ کے متعلق کسی قسم کی شکایت یا تجویز کی صورت میں ایڈمن سے رابطہ کیجئے۔

❖ سب سے اہم بات:

گروپ میں کسی بھی قادیانی، مرزائی، احمدی، گستاخِ رسول، گستاخِ امہات المؤمنین، گستاخِ صحابہ و خلفائے راشدین حضرت ابو بکر صدیق، حضرت عمر فاروق، حضرت عثمان غنی، حضرت علی المرتضیٰ، حضرت حسنین کریمین رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ اجمعین، گستاخ اہلبیت یا ایسے غیر مسلم جو اسلام اور پاکستان کے خلاف پراپیگنڈا میں مصروف ہیں یا ان کے روحانی و ذہنی سپورٹرز کے لئے کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے لہذا ایسے اشخاص بالکل بھی گروپ جوائن کرنے کی زحمت نہ کریں۔ معلوم ہونے پر فوراً ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔

❖ تمام کتب انٹرنیٹ سے تلاش / ڈاؤنلوڈ کر کے **فری آف کاسٹ** وٹس ایپ گروپ میں شیئر کی جاتی ہیں۔ جو کتاب نہیں ملتی اس کے لئے معذرت کر لی جاتی ہے۔ جس میں محنت بھی صَرف ہوتی ہے لیکن ہمیں آپ سے صرف دعاؤں کی درخواست ہے۔

❖ عمران سیریز کے شوقین کیلئے علیحدہ سے عمران سیریز گروپ موجود ہے۔

❖ **لیڈیز کے لئے الگ گروپ کی سہولت موجود ہے جس کے لئے ویریفکیشن ضروری ہے۔**

❖ اردو کتب / عمران سیریز یا سٹڈی گروپ میں ایڈ ہونے کے لئے ایڈمن سے وٹس ایپ پر بذریعہ میسج رابطہ کریں اور جواب کا انتظار فرمائیں۔ برائے مہربانی اخلاقیات کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے موبائل پر کال یا ایم ایس کرنے کی کوشش ہر گز نہ کریں۔ ورنہ گروپس سے تو ریموو کیا ہی جائے گا بلاک بھی کیا جائے گا۔

نوٹ: ہمارے کسی گروپ کی کوئی فیس نہیں ہے۔ سب فی سبیل اللہ ہے

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اللہ تبارک تعالیٰ ہم سب کا حامی و ناصر ہو

Contents

Selection Procedure, Syllabus and Fully Solved Paper

- Selection Procedure 4
- Instructions for Test Day 5
- Important Instructions for Solving MCQs Paper 7
- Instructions for Computer Answer Sheet 7
- **Information About Punjab Police** 10
  - ♦ History 8
  - ♦ Punjab Police Formations 9
  - ♦ Laws, Rules & Regulations 10
  - ♦ Punjab Police Initiatives 11
  - ♦ Organizational Structure of Punjab Police 16

Study Material:

- English with expected questions for coming exams 17
- General Knowledge with expected questions for coming exams 49
- Islamic Studies with expected questions for coming exams 65
- Pakistan Studies with expected questions for coming exams 81
- Basic Computer / IT with expected questions for coming exams 97
- Basic Mathematics / Quantitative Ability 113
- I.Q. (Mental Ability) Test with Explanatory Answers 129
- Physical Test 145
- Police Order 2002 - MCQs 151



اشتہار برائے بھرتی کانسٹیبلان و لیڈی کانسٹیبلان (پنجاب پولیس)

پنجاب کے تمام اضلاع میں کانسٹیبلان سکیل نمبر 7 بمع مروجہ الاؤنسز کی خالی آسامیوں پر بھرتی کیلئے متعلقہ اضلاع کے سکونتی امیدواران سے مندرجہ ذیل شیڈول کے مطابق مجوزہ فارم پر درخواستیں مطلوب ہیں۔

وہ امیدواران جو فیملی کلیم کی بنیادی پر اضافی نمبر لینا چاہتے ہیں وہ اپنے کلیم سے متعلقہ تمام کاغذات جیسی کہ پنشن بک، ریٹائرمنٹ آرڈر کی کاپی وغیرہ اپنی درخواست کے ساتھ منسلک کریں۔

امیدواران کے لئے مندرجہ ذیل معیار پورا اترنا ضروری ہے:

اہلیت برائے امیدوار

(1)	قد	(i) برائے مرد امیدواران:	کم از کم 5 فٹ 7 انچ
		(ii) برائے خواتین امیدواران:	کم از کم 5 فٹ 2 انچ
(2)	چھاتی	کم از "1/2 34 "33 (صرف امیدواران کیلئے)	
(3)	تعلیم	منظور شدہ بورڈ سے سیکنڈری سکول سرٹیفکیٹ بمع پچاس فیصد نمبر	
(4)	عمر	18 تا 22 سال	
(5)	سکونت	امیدواران کا متعلقہ اضلاع کا سکونتی (ڈومیسائل) ہونا اور شناختی کارڈ کا حامل ہونا ضروری ہے۔	
(6)	دوڑ	(i) برائے مرد امیدواران:	1.6 کلومیٹر دوڑ 7 منٹ میں طے کرنا ہوگی۔
		(ii) برائے خواتین امیدواران:	1.6 کلومیٹر دوڑ 10 منٹ میں طے کرنا ہوگی۔

اہلیت برائے سابقہ فوجی

-1 قد، چھاتی، تعلیم، سکونت = جو مندرجہ بالا سول امیدواران کے لئے مخصوص ہے۔

-2 عمر = امیدوار کی موجودہ عمر سے اگر فوج کی مدت ملازمت منہا کی جائے تو اس کی بقایا عمر 22 سال یا اس سے کم ہونی چاہیے۔ علاوہ ازیں موجودہ عمر 40 سال سے زیادہ نہ ہو اور اسے ریٹائر ہوئے 2 سے زیادہ عرصہ نہ ہو۔

شیڈول برائے بھرتی

☆ خواہشمند امیدواران مجوزہ فارم جس کی قیمت 25 روپے (ناقابل واپسی) ہے۔ متعلقہ ضلعی پولیس لائن سے حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

☆ درخواست فارم معہ تصدیق شدہ فوٹو کاپی اسناد ضروری کاغذات متعلقہ ضلعی پولیس لائن میں جمع کروائے جا سکتے ہیں۔

نوٹ:

☆ بھرتی شیڈول کے متعلق معلومات تمام متعلقہ ضلعی پولیس لائن سے حاصل کی جا سکتی ہیں۔

☆ امیدواران کو قد، چھاتی، تعلیم اور عمر وغیرہ میں کوئی رعایت نہ دی جائے گی۔

☆ پہلے سے سرکاری نیم سرکاری ملازم اپنا فارم/ درخواست محکمانہ توسط جمع کروائیں۔

☆ پانچ فیصد (05%) کوٹہ اقلیتی امیدواران کے لیے مختص ہوگا۔

☆ پندرہ فیصد (15%) کوٹہ خواتین کے لیے مختص ہوگا۔

☆ دس فیصد (10%) کوٹہ سابقہ فوجیوں کے لیے مختص ہوگا۔

☆ صرف وہ امیدواران ٹیسٹ/ انٹرویو کے اہل ہونگے جن کی درخواستیں مکمل پائی جائیں گی۔ امیدوار کو انتخاب کے مختلف مراحل میں کیے جانے والے کسی قسم کے اخراجات کی ادائیگی نہ کی جائے گی۔ جسمانی پیمائش متعلقہ ضلعی پولیس لائن میں منعقد ہوگی۔

☆ محکمہ کو اختیار ہوگا کہ وہ اس اشتہار کو جزوی طور پر تبدیل یا منسوخ کرے۔

المشتہر: ڈی آئی جی (اسٹیبلشمنٹ II)، سنٹرل پولیس آف، لاہور

Instructions for Test Day

PLEASE FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

ATTENDANCE

- Reporting Time at test centre as specified on Roll No. Slip.
- NO candidate will be admitted in the test centre after specified time.
- Candidates will have to produce their Roll Number Slips at the entry point of the test centre.
- Without the Roll Number Slip NO candidate will be entertained for the test.
- Question booklets will be in five different shuffles.
- Each question booklet will be sealed and opened by the candidates at the Start of test.
- Do not break the seal till the test starts.
- No candidate will be allowed to leave the seat during the test except for an un-avoidable reason e.g. toilet usage, that to in the escort of an invigilator.
- All papers will be collected at the end of test and no candidate will be allowed to move from the seat till the final count after the collection of the paper.
- Don't bring calculators, mobile phones and wrist watches with calculator in the test center.

ABOUT SHADING/FILLING THE CIRCLES

- Shading/filling of two answers against single question is wrong-it will be marked ZERO.
- Over-writing and cutting near answer circle or anywhere on answer sheet will distract the readability and may be marked ZERO in the specific answer circle
- Only Use Blue Or Black Ball Pen To Shade/Fill The Circles
- Don't bring any other stationary item including rough/extra sheets as two blank sheets for rough work are placed inside the Question booklet
- Use of any other material that is not provided by NTS will be illegal and subject to disciplinary action.
- Don't write anything on Question Booklet except your NAME, ROLL NO. and SIGN on the front title of Question Booklet before attempting the questions.
- The question Booklet will be taken back after the test is over so DO NOT ATTEMPT TO TEAR OR REMOVE ANY PAGE FROM QUESTION BOOKLET. NO ONE IS ALLOWED TO KEEP ANY PART OF IT.
- Do not ask the invigilation staff about the content of questions. They are not allowed to explain or correct any question in the paper. The checking system has the capability to determine the erroneous questions and adjust accordingly.
- Every candidate is required to sign the attendance sheet, brought to her/him by the invigilators. The ROLL NO SLIPS will also be collected by the same staff after the attendance is completed.
- You are bound to NTS discipline rules till you leave the test center premises.
- **Any disturbance in any way caused by you will disqualify you from the test and NTS reserves the rights to carry out legal action against such attempt.**
- The chief supervisor has complete authority to cancel any paper at any stage if the activities of the candidate are found against the discipline.

****

ENGLISH

ESSENTIAL GRAMMAR

Sentence Structure
(فقرے کی ساخت)

آیئے ہم آپ کو بتاتے ہیں کہ فقرہ کیا ہوتا ہے اور اس کی ساخت کیا ہوتی ہے؟

What is a Sentence? (فقرہ کیا ہے؟):

A sentence is an arrangement of words that makes complete sence. It must be meaningful. It must, at the same time, be acceptable to speekers of the language.

ایک فقرہ الفاظ کی ترتیب کا نام ہے۔ الفاظ کا ایسا اجتماع جس کا مکمل اور واضح مفہوم سمجھ میں آتا ہو جملہ یا فقرہ کہلاتا ہے۔ یہ بامعنی ہونا چاہیے اور اہل زبان اور زبان کے بولنے والوں کیلئے قابل قبول ہو۔ مثلاً:

(i) Najma is singing a song. (ii) A table is made of wood.

Structure of a Sentence (فقرے کی ساخت):

Every sentence has two parts, a Subject and a Predicate.

ہر جملہ دو حصوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔ یعنی فاعل (Subjec) اور خبر (Predicate) مثلاً:

	Subject	Predicate
(i)	Children	Play.
(ii)	We	are playing cricket.
(iii)	Rose	is a beautiful flower.
(iv)	Lahore	is famous for hospitality.

The Subject (فاعل):

A word (or words) donating the person, place or thing about whom or of which something is said in a sentence is called the subject of the sentence.

فقرے میں جس شخص، جگہ یا چیز کے متعلق بات بیان کی جاتی ہے یا کوئی خبر دی جاتی ہے اسے فاعل یا کام کرنے والا (Subject) کہتے ہیں۔

A Subject may consist of one word or more.

فاعل (Subject) ایک یا ایک سے زیادہ لفظوں پر مشتمل ہو سکتا ہے۔

The Predicate (خبر/مسند):

The predicate says something about the subject. It may consist of just a verb or a verb plus other elements. The normal word order in English is: Subject (فاعل) + Predicate (خبر)

خبر (Predicate) فاعل (Subject) کے متعلق کوئی بات بیان کرتا ہے۔ یہ صرف فعل (Verb) پر بھی مشتمل ہو سکتا ہے۔ یا فعل (Verb) کے ساتھ فقرے کے باقی اجزاء بھی شامل ہوتے ہیں۔

Since there be no sentence without a verb, the smallest English sentence must have the structure.

جیسا کہ کوئی بھی فقرہ فعل (Verb) کے بغیر نہیں بن سکتا لہٰذا انگریزی زبان میں چھوٹے سے چھوٹے فقرہ کی ساخت اس طرح ہو گی:

Subject	+	Verb
(فاعل)	+	فعل
I	+	play.

(میں کھیلتا ہوں)

اُردو اور انگریزی زبان میں فقرات کی ساخت مختلف ہوتی ہے۔ مثلاً:

He	eats	apples.
Subject	Verb	Object

وہ	سیب	کھاتا ہے۔
فاعل	مفعول	فعل

Object (مفعول):

Object is a word on which some action is performed in a sentence.

مفعول (Object) فقرے کے ایسے لفظ کو کہتے ہیں جس پر کوئی فعل یا کام کیا جائے۔

Phrase (جزو جملہ، مرکب ناقص):

A combination of words that makes sense but not a complete sense, which has some meaning but does not clear and complete sense is called a phrase.

الفاظ کا ایسا مجموعہ جو مفہوم تو ادا کرے لیکن واضح اور مکمل مفہوم یا خیال ادا نہ کرے اسے جزو جملہ یا مرکب ناقص (Phrase) کہتے ہیں۔

مثلاً:

a very big parcel, on the river, on the table, outside the window, in the west, etc.

Clause (چھوٹا جملہ، مرکب تام):

A clause is a simple sentence which forms a part of a larger or longer sentence is called a clause. A clause consists of a subject and a predicate.

مرکب تام یا چھوٹا جملہ (Clause) ایک سادہ فقرہ ہوتا ہے جو کہ کسی بڑے یا لمبے فقرے کا جزو ہوتا ہے۔ اسکا اپنا ایک فاعل (Subject) اور اس کی مناسبت سے Predicate بھی ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

(i) This is the house where we live.

(ii) He received a parcel which was very big.

Each clause is not a complete sentence because it does not give a complete meaning independently. We do not know from the above examples what the words 'where' and which stand for.

اگرچہ ہر Clause کا اپنا Subject اور Predicate ہوتا ہے لیکن یہ لازم نہیں کہ ہر کلاز (Clause) ایک مکمل اور واضح خیال پیش کرے۔ مثلاً:

I saw a dog who was barking

مندرجہ بالا فقرے میں دو Clause ہیں:

(i) I (Subject) saw a dog. (Predicate)

(ii) Who (Subject) was barking. (Predicate)

"Who was barking" is a part of a larger sentence but does not express complete sense of meaning independently.

Principal Clause (آزاد یا خود مختار مرکب تام):

A principal clause expresses a complete and clear idea or thought. It remains meaningful even if the other clauses are removed from the sentence. It can stand alone as a complete sentence. A principal clause is also known as main clause or independent clause.

ایک آزاد یا خود مختار مرکب تام (Independent Clause) ایک مکمل اور واضح مفہوم دیتی ہے۔ اسے اگر فقرے کی باقی Clauses سے علیحدہ بھی کر دیا جائے تو یہ بامعنی رہتی ہے۔ یہ دوسری Clauses کی محتاج نہیں ہوتی اور آزادانہ طور پر ایک فقرے کا مفہوم ادا کرتی ہے۔ مثلاً:

He does not work hard but he is quite intelligent.
Principal Clause

Subordinate Clause (ماتحت مرکب تام):

Subordinate clause or dependent clause is a clause which depends on another clause for its meaning. It does not express a complete thought alone.

ماتحت کلاز (Subordinate Clause) سے مراد ایک ایسی کلاز (Clause) ہے۔ جو آزادانہ اپنا مفہوم ادا نہ کر سکے۔ بلکہ اسے اپنے معنی اور مفہوم کو مکمل طور پر ادا کرنے کیلئے کسی دوسری کلاز کا سہارا لینا پڑتا ہے۔

(i)	I asked the teach what I should do after school. Principal Clause (خود مختار کلاز) — I asked the teach Subordinate Clause (ماتحت کلاز) — what I should do after school.
(ii)	The boy did not know that his father had come. Subordinate Clause (ماتحت کلاز) — that his father had come.

Kinds of Sentences (فقرات کی اقسام):

Sentences are of four kinds.

معنی و مفہوم کے لحاظ سے فقرات چار اقسام کے ہوتے ہیں:

1. Statement (بیانیہ)
2. Interrogative (استفہامیہ)
3. Imperative (امر)
4. Exclamatory (فجائیہ)

1. Statement: Statements are sentences that give facts or describe events or things. They may be affirmative (positive) or negative.

Statements ایسے فقرات ہوتے ہیں جو حقائق بیان کرتے ہیں یا کسی واقعہ یا چیز، جگہ یا شخص کو بیان کرتے ہیں۔ ایسے فقرات مثبت یا منفی دو اقسام کے ہوتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

(i) Clouds bring us rain. (Affirmative)
(ii) I have not seen her for a long time. (Negative)
(iii) She is a pretty girl. (Affirmative)
(iv) She is not a pretty girl. (Negative)

2. Interrogative: The sentences in the form of questions.

وہ فقرات جن میں کوئی سوال (question) موجود ہو تو اسے استفہامیہ یا سوالیہ (Interrogative) کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

(i) Where can we get this book?
(ii) Did the president visited the town?

ایسے فقرات کے اختتام پر سوالیہ نشان (؟) Sign of Interrogation لگاتے ہیں۔

3. Imperative: The sentences of request, command, suggestions, etc. are called imperative sentences.

ایسے فقرات جن میں کوئی حکم، التجا یا تجویز وغیرہ پائی جائے Imperative Sentences کہلاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

(i) Lend me your pen, please. (request)
(ii) Get ready to fire. (command)
(iii) Let us go out for a picnic. (suggestion)

4. Exclamatory: These kinds of sentences express surprise, anger, regret, joy, etc.

ایسے فقرات میں کسی دلی یا ذہنی کیفیت یعنی کہ خوشی، حیرانگی، ناراضگی، تاسف اور افسوس کا اظہار کیا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

(i) What a surprise!
(ii) How stupid of you to say that!

Classification of Sentences:

(According to structure and Construction)

بناوٹ اور ساخت کے لحاظ سے فقروں کی گروہ بندی

Sentences can be divided into four kinds according to their structure and construction.

اپنی بناوٹ اور ساخت کے لحاظ سے فقروں کو مندرجہ ذیل چار اقسام میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے:

1. Simple Sentences (سادہ فقرات)
2. Compound Sentences (مرکب فقرات)
3. Complex Sentences (پیچیدہ فقرات)
4. Compound-Complex Sentences (مرکب پیچیدہ فقرات)

1. Simple Sentences (سادہ فقرات): A simple sentence contains only one predicate. That means it can have only one verb. It consists of only one independent or principal clause.

اگر کوئی فقرہ صرف ایک آزاد، خود مختار کلاز پر مشتمل ہو اور اس فقرہ میں صرف ایک فعل (Verb) ہو تو ایسا فقرہ سادہ (Simple) فقرہ کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

(i) They danced with joy.
(ii) Naeem is quite hard-working.

2. Compound Sentences (مرکب فقرات): When two or more simple sentences are joined together by a connecting word (and, but, or, etc.) we get a compound sentence.

اگر دو یا دو زیادہ سادہ فقرات کو حروف عطف (Conjunctions) کے ذریعہ ملا دیا جائے تو مرکب (Compound) فقرہ بن جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

(i) They reached the port and took a ship to Dubai.

(ii) You must return the book or pay its price.

3. Complex Sentences (پیچیدہ فقرات): A complex sentence has only one main clause but may have more than one subordinate clause.

پیچیدہ فقرہ ایک آزاد یا خودمختار کلاز (Principal Clause) اور ایک یا ایک سے زیادہ ماتحت کلاز (Subordinate Clause) پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

The factory is closing and hundred of workers will be unemployed.

Principal Clause (خودمختار کلاز) — Subordinate Clause (ماتحت کلاز)

The Principal clause contains a subject and predicate and expresses a complete thought and it remains meaningful even the Subordinate Clauses are removed from the sentence.

پیچیدہ فقرات میں آزاد یا خودمختار (Principal) کلاز ایک فاعل اور خبر پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے اور یہ ایک مکمل مطلب ادا کرتی ہے۔ اگر فقرے سے ماتحت کلاز کو نکال بھی دیا جائے تو بھی آزاد کلاز کے اپنے معنی میں کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا۔

The Subordinate (dependent) clauses, however, cannot express a complete thought without the Principal clause.

اگرچہ ماتحت (Subordinate) کلاز آزاد یا خودمختار کلاز کے بغیر اپنے معنی و مفہوم کو بیان نہیں کر سکتی ہیں اور نہ ہی آزاد (Principal) کلاز کے بغیر مکمل خیال پیش کر سکتی ہیں۔ مثلاً:

How did you enter the room if the door was locked.

Principal Clause (خودمختار کلاز) — Subordinate Clause (ماتحت کلاز)

4. Compound-Complex Sentences (مرکب پیچیدہ فقرات): A compound-complex sentence contains at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent or subordinate clauses.

ایک مرکب پیچیدہ فقرے میں کم از کم دو آزاد (Independent) کلاز ہوتی ہیں اور ایک یا ایک سے زیادہ ماتحت (Subordinate) کلاز ہوتی ہیں۔ مثلاً:

Saleem was visiting his home city and

Independent Clause (آزاد کلاز)

was looking the familiar buildings and scenes which

Independent Clause (آزاد کلاز)

reminded him of his childhood time.

Subordinate Clause (ماتحت کلاز)



The Sentence & Parts of Speech
(فقرات اور اجزائے کلام)

Sentence (فقرہ):

A sentence is any number of words having a full meaning or group of words which makes complete sence. e.g;

(i) Honesty is the best policy.
(ii) Allama Iqbal was a great poet of Pakisan.

ایک جملہ مختلف الفاظ کا مجموعہ ہوتا ہے۔ان الفاظ کو مختلف حصوں میں تقسیم کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ان حصوں کو اجزائے کلام یا اجزائے گفتگو (Parts of Speech) کہتے ہیں، جو کہ مندرجہ ذیل ہیں:

1. Noun (اسم)
2. Pronoun (اسم ضمیر)
3. Adjective (اسم صفت)
4. Verb (فعل)
5. Adverb (متعلق فعل)
6. Preposition (حروف جار)
7. Conjunction (حروف عطف)
8. Interjection (حرف تاسف وانبساط)

1. Noun:

A Noun is a naming word. Nouns stand for the names of people, places, animals and things. It is used for naming any thing we can see, hear, touch, smell, taste, or think of; as,

Book, Ahmad, Noise, Fever, Milk, Death, Chair, etc.

کسی شخص، جگہ یا چیز کا نام Noun کہلاتا ہے۔

Noun تعداد کے لحاظ سے دو قسم کے ہوتے ہیں: واحد (Soingular) اور جمع (Plural)۔

2. Pronoun:

A pronoun is used instead of noun to avoid tiresome repetition.

Noun کی جگہ استعمال ہونے والا لفظ Pronoun کہلاتا ہے۔

Some of the most comman pronouns are:

Singular: I, He, She, It, Me, Him, Her.
Plural: We, They, Our, Us, Them.

3. Adjective:

An adjective qualifies (i.e. adds; something to the meaning of) a noun. They are joined to nouns to describe them; a lazy boy, a tall man, six boys, an intelligent girl, etc.

وہ لفظ جو کسی Noun یا Pronoun کی صفت، اچھائی یا برائی ظاہر کرتا ہے۔

Article:

An article generalises or particularises a noun. Articles are considered adjectives, There are three articles in English: A, An and The.

Articles دو قسم کے ہوتے ہیں:

(a) Indefinite Articles:

اس میں a اور an شامل ہیں:

(i) a ایسے الفاظ سے پہلے آتا ہے جن کی شروع کی آواز consonant کی ہو۔ جیسے a boy, a table, a pen, a chair وغیرہ۔

(ii) an ایسے الفاظ سے پہلے آتا ہے جن کی شروع کی آواز vowel (a,e,i,o,u) کی ہو۔ جیسے: an apple, an honest, an elephant وغیرہ۔

(b) Definite Article:

"The" کو Definite Article کہتے ہیں۔ یہ پہاڑوں، سمندروں دریاؤں، خلیجوں، رسالوں، اخباروں، قوموں، اطراف، مذہبی کتابوں، جنس، مظاہر قدرت، خاص ممالک، ذات یا جماعت اور صوبوں، جن اشیاء کی کوئی خاص وجہ ہو وغیرہ کے ناموں سے پہلے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ جیسے:

The Ravi, The Quran, The East, The Table.

4. Verb:

Verbs are saying words. A verb tells or declares something about a noun or a pronoun. They are used for saying something about persons or things. The verb is concerned with doing or being.

ایک جملے میں فعل Verb سب سے اہم لفظ ہوتا ہے اس کے بغیر جملہ مکمل نہیں ہوتا۔ Verb کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ جیسے:

1. He writes a letter.
2. Her cow died yesterday.
3. A child drinks milk.

5. Adverb:

Adverb are describing words that are added to verbs. An adverb modifies (i.e; adds something to the meaning of) any part of speech except a noun or a pronoun.

کوئی ایسا لفظ جو کسی Adjective, Verb یا کسی دوسرے Adverb کے معنی میں اضافہ کرتا ہے۔ جیسے:

1. This flower is very beautiful.
2. Slowly and steadily we laid him down.

6. Preposition:

A Preposition shows the relation of a Noun or a pronoun to something else. The Noun or Pronoun that follows the Preposition is called its object.

ایسے الفاظ جو کسی Noun یا Pronoun سے پہلے آتے ہیں اور کسی Verb کے ساتھ مل کر اس کے معانی میں تبدیلی لاتے ہیں، جیسے:

1. These boys are fond of music.
2. Look after, call in, look into, agree with etc.

7. Conjunctions:

Conjunctions are joining words. They join words and sentences.

ایسا لفظ جو دو الفاظ یا دو جملوں کو آپس میں ملا دے Conjunction کہلاتا ہے۔

1. He is poor but honest.
2. He is sad but hopeful.
3. Boys and girls go home.

8. Interjections:

An Interjection expresses some sudden feeling of the mind. These words are not connected with other parts of a sentence.

ایسے الفاظ جو کہ شدت جذبات کے اظہار کیلئے استعمال ہوتے ہیں جیسے:

1. Alas! my son has failed.
2. Hurrah! we have won the match.

انگریزی زبان کے "Parts of Speech" کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

1. NOUN (اسم)

"A word that we use for giving a name to a person, place, thing, quantity, idea or action is called a Noun."

Kinds of Nouns (اسم کی اقسام):

There are five different kinds of nouns. They are:

1. Proper Nouns (اسم معرفہ)
2. Common Nouns (اسم نکرہ)
3. Collective Nouns (اسم جمع)
4. Material Nouns (اسم مادہ)
5. Abstract Nouns (اسم صفت)

1. Proper Nouns: "A Proper Noun is the name of a particular person or thing."

کوئی شخص، جگہ یا چیز جو اپنی خاص پہچان رکھتی ہو اسے Proper Noun (اسم معرفہ) کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

The Nile, Islam, Quaid-e-Azam, etc.

The Nile is one of the largest river of the world.

Quaid-e-Azam was the founder of Pakistan.

2. Common Nouns: "A Common Noun is a name which we give to any persons or thing of the same kind or class."

اپنے گروہ کی نمائندگی کرنے والی کوئی چیز یا جگہ جو خاص نہ ہو بلکہ ہر ایک کیلئے عام حیثیت رکھتی ہو اسے Common Noun (اسم نکرہ) کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

King, Pencil, chair, village, river, plant, city, etc.

Tana is a famous lake in Ethiopia.

Friality thy name is woman.

3. Collective Nouns: "A Collective Noun is the name given to a group of persons or things considered as a whole."

زیادہ اشخاص یا اشیاء پر مشتمل کوئی گروہ یا جماعت Collective Noun (اسم جمع) کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

Police, public, people, committee, cattle, army, etc.

The leader told the people to remain united.

The public is the best judge in democracy.

4. Material Nouns: "A Material Noun is used to name the matter or substance of which things are made."

کسی مادہ یا جنس کا نام جس سے اشیاء بنتی ہوں Material Noun (اسم مادہ) کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

Milk, meat, gold, cloth, wood, cotton, iron, etc.

My wedding ring is made of pure gold.

Wood is used to make furniture.

5. Abstract Nouns: "An Abstract Noun denotes quality, state or action."

ایسی کیفیت یا حالت جسے ہم چھو نہ سکیں بلکہ صرف محسوس کریں یا تصور کریں Abstract Noun (اسم صفت) کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

Honesty (quality), sorrow (state), laughter (action), etc.

Love is a great force in private life.

Poverty destroyed her youth and beauty.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns:

There are two major groups of nouns:

(a) Countable Nouns (قابل شمار اسم)

(b) Uncountable Nouns (ناقابل شمار اسم)

(a) Countable Nouns: "Countable Nouns name objects which can be counted. These nouns have their singular and plural forms."

Countable Nouns (قابل شمار اسم) وہ اسم ہوتے ہیں جن کی گنتی ہو سکتی ہے۔ ان کی Singular (واحد) اور Plural (جمع) دونوں صورتیں ہوتی ہیں۔ مثلاً:

Singular: Bird, tree, team, union, etc. **Plural:** Birds, trees, teams, unions, etc.

1. I am studying a novel.
2. Boys are playing cricket.

(b) Uncountable Nouns: "Uncountable Nouns name objects that can't be counted. These nouns do not form plurals. No do they take a, an, many before them."

Uncountable Nouns (ناقابل شمار اسم) وہ اسم ہوتے ہیں جنہیں گنا نہیں جا سکتا۔ ان کی کوئی Plural (جمع) صورت نہیں ہوتی۔ مثلاً:

Sugar, rice, water, milk, honey, etc.

Milk is a balanced diet.

Wood is also used for constructions.

2. PRONOUN (اسم ضمیر)

"A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. We use a pronoun when we do not want to repeat a noun in a sentence or in a longer piece of writing."

Pronoun (اسم ضمیر) کسی Noun (اسم) کی جگہ استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ Pronoun ہم اس وقت استعمال کرتے ہیں جب ہم کسی فقرے، گفتگو یا تحریر میں بار بار اسم استعمال نہیں کرنا چاہتے۔ مثلاً:

We, they, who, whom, that, ours, she, etc.

Kinds of Pronouns (اسم ضمیر کی اقسام):

Pronouns are of four different kinds:

1. Personal Pronouns (اسم ضمیر شخصی)
2. Demonstrative Pronouns (اسم ضمیر اشارہ)
3. Relative Pronouns (اسم ضمیر موصولہ)
4. Interrogative Pronouns (اسم ضمیر استفہامیہ)

1. Personal Pronouns: "Personal Pronouns stand for three persons i.e., First Person, Second Person and Third Person."

Personal Pronoun متکلم، حاضر یا غائب شخص کی اصل حیثیت و نام کی جگہ استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

I, we, you, they, my, she, he, etc.

We were playing cricket yesterday.

You are not angry with him.

Chart of Personal Pronouns

فاعلی حالت Nominative Case		اضافی حالت Possessive Case		مفعولی حالت Objective Case	
کام کرنے والے کے طور پر		تعلق یا ملکیت کے لیے		مفعول جس پر کام ہو	
I	میں، میں نے	My	میرا	Me	مجھے، مجھ کو
We	ہم، ہم نے	Our	ہمارا	Us	ہمیں، ہم کو
They	وہ، انہوں نے	Their	انکا	Them	انہیں، ان کو
You	تم، تم نے	Your	تمہارا، آپ کا	You	تمہیں، تم کو
He	وہ (مرد)، اس نے	His	اس کا (مرد کیلئے)	Him	اسے (مرد)، اس کو
She	وہ (عورت)، اس نے	Her	اس کا (عورت کیلئے)	Her	اسے (عورت)، اس کو
It	یہ (بے جان)، اس نے	Its	اس کا (بے جان کیلئے)	It	اسے (بے جان)، اس کو

Reflexive Pronouns (اسم ضمیر معکوس): "Reflexive Pronouns are forms of personal pronouns, e.g.,"

Myself, ourselves, oneself, herself, yourself, etc.

He injured himself with a knife. I statisfied myself about the prices.

2. Demonstrative Pronouns: "Demonstrative Pronouns are used to refer to objects mentioned earlier or which are already present in the speaker's mind."

Demonstrative Pronouns (اسم ضمیر اشارہ) پہلے سے استعمال شدہ یا ذہن میں موجود اسم کی طرف اشارہ کرنے کیلئے استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

This, that, those, such, one, these, etc.

I have failed again. Such is my luck.

These are lovely flowers.

Indefinite Pronouns (اسم ضمیر غیر معین): "These pronouns do not stand for any particular person or thing. They refer to persons or things in a general way."

Indefinite Pronouns (اسم ضمیر غیر معین) کسی خاص شخص یا چیز کو ظاہر نہیں کرتے بلکہ ان کا ذکر عام انداز سے کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

Many, something, some, anything, etc.

Somebody must help me.

Nobody should talk to him.

Distributive Pronouns (اسم ضمیر تقسیم): "Distributive Pronouns stand for persons or things individually."

Distributive Pronoun (اسم ضمیر تقسیم) ایک وقت میں صرف ایک شخص، جگہ یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

Each, everyone, everybody, either, neither, etc.

Each of them got a prize. Everyone loves his country.

Reciprocal Pronouns (اسم ضمیر تبادلہ): "Reciprocal Pronouns express mutual relationships."

اسم ضمیر تبادلہ اس وقت استعمال ہوتے ہیں جب کسی فقرے میں اسم یا اسم ضمیر عمل میں باہمی شرکت رکھتے ہیں اور ان کے درمیان عمل کا تبادلہ ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

Each other, one another.

The two friends helped each other. (دو کیلئے)

The villagers helped one another during the floods. (دو سے زیادہ کیلئے)

3. Relative Pronouns: "A Relative Pronoun is a joining pronoun, it connects two clauses, words or sentences."

Relative Pronoun (اسم ضمیر موصولہ) دو لفظوں، فقروں یا فقروں کے حصوں کو ملانے کے لیے استعمال کئے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

Who, whom, which, whose, that, etc.

This is the house in which I lived two years ago.

I know the boy who broke the window-pane.?

Who	used for person. شخص کیلئے
What	used for things چیز کیلئے
Whom	used for person. شخص کیلئے
Which	used for things چیز کیلئے
Whose	used for persons and things شخص اور چیز کیلئے
That	used for persons and things شخص اور چیز کیلئے

4. Interrogative Pronouns: "Interrogative Pronouns are used for persons or things about which questions are asked."

Interrogative Pronouns (اسم ضمیر استفہامیہ یا سوالیہ) سے مراد وہ Pronouns ہیں جو سوال پوچھنے کے کام آتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

What, who, whom, which, whose, etc.

Who brought this good news? What happened at the meeting?

3. ADJECTIVE (اسم صفت)

"An Adjective is a word that adds to the meaning of a noun or pronoun. It also describes the quality of a noun or pronoun."

اسم صفت (Adjective) سے مراد وہ لفظ ہے جو کسی اسم (Noun) یا اسم ضمیر (Pronoun) کی کوئی صفت یا خصوصیت (اچھائی، برائی، رنگ، جسامت، خوبی، خامی، تعداد یا مقدار وغیرہ) بیان کرے۔ مثلاً:

a good boy, a big fish, twenty chairs, which boy, a walking stick, those birds, white flower, a few girls, etc.

Kinds of Adjectives (اسم صفت کی اقسام):

Adjectives can be of following kinds:

اسم صفت (Ajectives) مندرجہ ذیل اقسام کے ہوسکتے ہیں:

1. Descriptive Adjectives (صفت خوبی)
   (Adjective of Quality)
2. Adjectives of Quantity (صفت مقداری)
3. Possessive Adjectives (صفت ملکیت)
4. Demonstrative Adjectives (صفت اشارہ)
5. Distributive Adjectives (صفت تقسیم)
6. Interrogative Adjectives (صفت استفہامیہ)
7. Emphasizing Adjectives (صفت تاکیدی)
8. Articles (حروف تنکیر)

1. Descriptive Adjectives (صفت خوبی): They show the quality of a thing or person.

صفت خوبی (Adjectives of Quality) کسی شخص یا چیز کی خوبی کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

a round table, a large house, cold weather, a dishonest doctor, bitter medicine, etc.

These adjectives describe the shape, size, colour, taste, quality, etc. of a noun or pronoun.

صفت خوبی کسی اسم یا اسم ضمیر کی شکل، جسامت، رنگ، ذائقہ اور خوبی وغیرہ بیان کرتے ہیں۔

(a) Descriptive adjective formed from proper nouns are often called "Proper Adjectives."
German beer, French wine, Pakistani carpets, Ethiopian boys, etc.

(b) Nouns used as Ajectives.
a college girl, a school teacher, a radio station, a research centre, station weagon, etc.

(c) Present participle used as Adjectives.
a dancing girl, running water, a burning train, a flying horse, a waiting room, etc.

(d) Past participles used as Adjectives.
the lost child, a worried man, an educated girl, a painted house, a broken glass,

etc.

(e) Verbs used as Adjectives.

inside story, backward region, outward journey, etc.

(f) Compound phrases as Adjectives.

take home pay, heart to heart talk, touch-me-not flower, long-distance runner, up-to-date library etc.

2. Adjectives of Quantity (صفت مقداری): These types of adjectives are used to express the quantity of a noun.

تعداد کے اظہار کیلئے استعمال ہونیوالی صفت کو صفت مقداری (Adjectives of Quantity) کہتے ہیں۔

Adjectives of Quantity, Degree, Number and Order:

(a) Adjectives of quantity and degree:

some, more, several, a few, a little, many, much, a lot of, all, etc.

(i) The patient needs some medicine.
(ii) Put more sugar in my cup of tea.
(iii) There is a lot of noice in the street.

(b) Cordinal numbers:

one, two, three, ten, twenty, fifty, hundred, etc.

(i) I have seen only one picture this month.
(ii) Fifty people died in the earthquake.

(c) Ordinals:

first, second, third, tenth, etc.

(i) The third boat in the race sank.
(ii) Sana has always stood first.

3. Possessive Adjectives (صفت ملکیت):

my, your, his, her, its, theirs, ours, etc.

(i) Your book is with me. (ii) You have stolen my pen.
(iii) Her father has come back.

4. Demonstrative Adjectives (صفت اشارہ):

this, that, these, those, such, etc.

(i) That boy is naughty.
(ii) Give me those flowers.
(iii) This letter has come only today.

5. Distributive Adjectives (صفت تقسیم):

each, every, either, neither, etc.

(i) Each question carries ten marks.
(ii) Neither boy knew the answer.

6. Interrogative Adjectives (صفت استفہامیہ):

what, which, whose, how much, how many, etc.

(i) What picture are you seeing today?

(ii) Which pen is your's?

7. Emphasizing Adjectives (صفت تاکیدی):

same, very, own, etc.

(i) It is the same song that we heard last night.

(ii) You must use your own towel.

8. Articles(حروف تنکیر):

a, an, the.

Both the Definite Article (the) and the Indefinite Articles (a and an) are considered adjectives.

(i) A cow is an animal.

(ii) The President is the head of the state.

4. VERB (اسم فعل)

"A Verb is a word that says something about a person or thing, it is used to express an action, performance or work of a person or thing."

کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا فعل (Verb) کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

(i) Children play in the park. (ii) The picture was painted.

(iii) We go to school daily.

Kinds of Verbs (فعل کی اقسام):

Verbs are of three kinds:

1. Transitive Verbs(فعل متعدی)
2. Intransitive Verbs(فعل لازم)
3. Auxiliary Verbs(امدادی یا معاون فعل)

1. Transitive Verb (فعل متعدی): "A Verb is transitive when the action passes over from the subject to the object."

کوئی ایسا فعل (Verb) جس کو اپنا مفہوم مکمل طور پر بیان کرنے کیلئے فاعل (Subject) کے ساتھ ساتھ مفعول (Object) کی بھی ضرورت پڑے، فعل متعدی (Transitive Verb) کہلاتا ہے۔ فقرے میں جب تک فاعل اور مفعول دونوں موجود نہ ہوں مفہوم مکمل طور پر ادا نہیں ہوتا۔ مثلاً:

(i) The Fox killed the rabbit.

(ii) Najma gave me a book.

2. Intransitive Verb (فعل لازم): "A Verb is intransitive when it does not require an object because the action denoted by the verb does not pass over to any thing else."

وہ فعل جو صرف اپنے فاعل تک محدود رہے اور مفعول کے بغیر بھی جملے کو مکمل کر دے فعل لازم (Intransitive Verb) کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

(i) The rabbit died.

(ii) Birds fly.

(iii) She is running.

3. Auxiliary Verb (امدادی فعل): "An Auxiliary Verb is a helping verb. It is used alongwith the principal or main verb to form tenses, moods and voices."

وہ فعل (Verb) جو کہ main verb کو اسکے معنی کے مکمل اظہار اور بیان میں مدد دے امدادی فعل (Auxiliary Verbs) کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

(i) I can run fast.
(ii) You may go.

The auxiliary verbs have 24 finite forms

Present Tense	Past Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense
be, is, am, are, has, have, do, does	was, were, had, did	can may must need will shall ought dare used (to)	Could might would should

Verb Forms (فعل کی اقسام):

(a) Present form of verb:
  (i) He plays cricket. (ii) Gardner waters the plants.

(b) Past form of verb:
  (i) They completed their work. (ii) We achieved our goal.

(c) Past Participle form of verb:
  (i) You have completed your work.
  (ii) They had played cricket.

(d) "ing" form of verb:
  (i) They are trying hard to win the mach.
  (ii) She is singing a song.

5. ADVERB (متعلق فعل)

"An Adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a preposition."

متعلق فعل (Adverb) کسی اسم صفت، کسی دوسرے متعلق فعل یا کسی اور اجزائے کلام (Parts of Speech) کے معنی اور مفہوم کی مزید وضاحت کرتا ہے۔

(i) He played well. (ii) I will return early.
(iii) We go to school daily.

Kinds of Adverbs (متعلق فعل کی اقسام):

1. Simple Adverbs (سادہ متعلق فعل)

2. Interrogative Adverbs (استفہامیہ متعلق فعل)
3. Relative Adverbs (موصولہ متعلق فعل)

1. Simple Adverbs (سادہ متعلق فعل):

(a) Adverbs (and adverbial phrases) of manner and state:

These adverbs answer the question how and in what manner. e.g.; loudly, quietly, badly, slowly, openly, badly, frankly, etc.

(i) Aslam writes clearly.
(ii) He is sleeping soundly.

(b) Adverbs (and adverbial phrases) of place:

These adverbs answer the question where, e.g., across, forward, below, outside, within, etc.

(i) The tired men rested under the tree.
(ii) Come and meet me here.

(c) Adverb (and adverbial phrases) of time:

These adverbs answer the question when, e.g.; ago, after, immediately, presently, yesterday, after, etc.

(i) They will be here soon.
(ii) I have read this book before.

(d) Adverbs (and adverbial phrases) of frequency:

These adverbs answer the question how ofen e.g., rarely, twice a day, ever, regularly, usually, every monday, etc.

(i) The spider tried again and again.
(ii) The committee will meet twice a month.

(e) Adverb (and adverbial phrases) of duration:

These adverbs answer the question how long, since when, or until what time?

(i) It has been raining since morning.
(ii) We didn't stay long at the meeting.

(f) Adverbs of degree, quantity and extent:

e.g., half, fully, somewhat, partly, more, etc.

(i) You are wholly mistaken about her.
(ii) This story is extremely funny.

(g) Adverb (and adverbial phrases) of affirmation and negation:

(i) We are difinitely leaving tomorrow.
(ii) I have never seen him.

2. Interrogative Adverbs (استفہامیہ متعلق فعل):

Adverbs that are used to ask questions are called interrogative adverbs. The answers of these questions will require the use of simple adverbs.

(i) Where is your brother? (at home)
(ii) How does he speak? (speaks clearly)

3. Relative Adverbs (موصولہ متعلق فعل):

These are where, when, why. Like the relative pronouns they are joining words. They connect the subordinate clause to the main part of the sentence. They are called relative adverbs because they relate or refer to an antecedent (that is something that has gone before). The antecedent may be clearly stated or understood.

موصولہ متعلق فعل (Relative Adverbs) ملانے والے الفاظ ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ فقرے کی Subordinate Clause کو main clause سے ملاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

(i) This is the restaurent where I have my dinner.
(ii) I remember the day when I first saw her.
(iii) There is no reason why we should meet him.

6. PREPOSITION (حروفِ جار)

"A Preposition shows the relation of a noun or a pronoun to something else. The noun or pronoun that follows the preposition is called its object. It expresses actual meaning, position or relation of a noun or pronoun."

حروفِ جار (Prepositions) دو اسموں (Nouns)، ضمیروں (Pronouns) یا صفتوں (Adjectives) کے درمیان رابطے کا کام کرتے ہیں اور انہیں صحیح معنی دیتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

to, of, since, between, along, with, about, etc.

(i) The book is lying on the table. (ii) I agree with you.

Kinds of Prepositions (حروفِ جار کی اقسام):

1. Simple Prepositions (سادہ حروفِ جار)
2. Phrase Prepositions (مرکب حروفِ جار)

1. Simple Prepositions (سادہ حروفِ جار):

Some simple prepositions commonly used are:

about, above, along, at, by, in, into, of, off, down, upon, over, to, up, under, within, etc. eg.,

(i) Put the oranges on the table.
(ii) We passed through a dark forest.

2. Phrase Prepositions (مرکب حروفِ جار):

Phrase Preposition are also called compound prepositions. Some phrase prepositions in common use are:

in front of, in order to, by means of, but for, in case of, in spite of, due to, etc. eg.,

(i) A big dog stood in front of the main gate.
(ii) He put his own life in danger for the sake of his son.

7. CONJUNCTION (حروفِ عطف)

"A Conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases and sentences."

”حروفِ عطف“ دو یا دو سے زیادہ لفظوں یا جملوں کے حصوں کو آپس میں ملانے کیلئے استعمال کئے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

(i) Two <u>and</u> two make four.

(ii) Work hard <u>or</u> you will fail.

Kinds of Conjunctions (حروفِ عطف کی اقسام):

1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions (رابطہ حروفِ عطف)
2. Subordinating Conjunctions (ماتحتی حروفِ عطف)

1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions (رابطہ حروفِ عطف):

Co-ordinating Conjunctions join two words, phrases or clauses of the same grammatical class, e.g.,

(i) She may go today <u>or</u> tomorrow.

(ii) He is strong <u>and</u> healthy.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions (ماتحتی حروفِ عطف):

Subordinating Conjunctions are used to join the main clause and a subordinate clause. These conjunctions are placed at the head of the subordinate clause, e.g.,

(i) He told me <u>that</u> he had got a good job.

(ii) I came <u>when</u> the party was over.

8. INTERJECTION (حرف تاسف وانبساط)

"An Interjection is a word that expresses a strong emotion or an excitement or a sudden feeling of mind. The sudden feelings of mind which are expressed by interjections are of joy, happiness, sorrow or surprise."

خوشی، غمی، افسوس، حیرت اور مختلف ذہنی و دلی جذبات کا اظہار کرنے کیلئے حروفِ تاسف وانبساط (Interjections) کا استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

An interjection is followed by the sign of exclamation (!). e.g.,

(i) <u>Hurrah</u>! We have won the match. (Happiness خوشی)

(ii) <u>Alas</u>! His father has died. (Sorrow غمی)

(iii) <u>Oh</u>! What a lovely flower? (Surprise حیرانگی)



PREPOSITIONS - FILL IN THE BLANKS

TEST NO. 1

FILL IN THE BLANKS BY SUITABLE PREPOSITION:

1. *He is indebted _____ his friend for a large sum.*
(A) To (B) For
(C) By (D) With

2. *He was indifferent to all the good counsels of his parents and so got _____ trouble.*
(A) With (B) By
(C) In (D) On

3. *I saw a man on the roadside _____ looked like my uncle.*
(A) That (B) Who
(C) Whom (D) Which

4. *He is so impatient with good advice that I despair _____ making any impression on him.*
(A) On (B) Off
(C) In (D) Of

5. *She could not arrive _____ any conclusion.*
(A) At (B) On
(C) In (D) Upon

6. *We are accountable _____ God for our actions.*
(A) In (B) To
(C) With (D) On.

7. *I am sick _____ heart.*
(A) By (B) To
(C) In (D) At

8. *His thirst _____ knowledge left him no leisure for anything else.*
(A) In (B) With
(C) For (D) Over

9. *_____ is a person who dabbles in art and letters.*
(A) Philistine (B) Dilettante
(C) Chauvinist (D) Connoisseur

10. *I shall not act _____ compulsion.*
(A) Under (B) In
(C) Over (D) With

11. *He will not apologize _____ you for what he did, as he acted in good faith.*
(A) With (B) For
(C) To (D) By

12. *I am famous _____ honesty whereas Javed is notorious for dishonesty.*
(A) For (B) In
(C) To (D) Upon

13. *She is quite hopeful _____ success in the examination.*
(A) For (B) To
(C) From (D) Of

14. *To love our country, to be interested _____ its concerns is natural to all men.*
(A) Of (B) In
(C) On (D) Over

15. *As the market becomes _____ competitive, some companies will make larger and larger profits.*
(A) More (B) Fully
(C) Very (D) Well

16. *Faraz was married _____ a rich family.*
(A) To (B) With
(C) Of (D) In

17. *In his autobiography he refers _____ his abhorrence from animal diet.*
(A) To (B) Over
(C) For (D) In

18. *I can see _____ your game.*
(A) On (B) To
(C) At (D) Through

19. *Our tragic experience in the recent past provides an index _____ the state of lawlessness in this region.*
(A) Over (B) In
(C) Of (D) To

20. *Ali has been ill _____ Monday last.*
(A) From (B) For
(C) Since (D) By

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)
4.	(D)	5.	(A)	6.	(B)
7.	(D)	8.	(C)	9.	(B)
10.	(A)	11.	(C)	12.	(A)
13.	(D)	14.	(B)	15.	(A)
16.	(D)	17.	(A)	18.	(D)
19.	(C)	20.	(C)		

EST NO. 2
L IN THE BLANKS BY SUITABLE PREPOSITION:

1. *To die of hunger is not a crime, but to live ______ begging is a shame.*
   (A) In (B) On
   (C) Over (D) Of

2. *Who has tampered ______ this lock?*
   (A) To (B) By
   (C) Over (D) With

3. *Mr. Amman was released ______ the central jail yesterday.*
   (A) By (B) To
   (C) From (D) Of

4. *Saghir complained against me ______ my father.*
   (A) To (B) With
   (C) Up to (D) At

5. *The speaker painted a ______ picture of hunger in parts of India.*
   (A) Passionate (B) Parsimonious
   (C) Chimerical (D) Poignant

6. *I must attend ______ my ailing father.*
   (A) To (B) For
   (C) After (D) On

7. *Her father knew that she ______ disobey him.*
   (A) Will (B) Would
   (C) Not (D) Would not

8. *I have no desire ______ name or fame.*
   (A) On (B) Upon
   (C) For (D) In

9. *I am sure to profit ______ his lecture.*
   (A) By (B) On
   (C) With (D) Through

10. *The farmer distributed the apples ______ the four boys.*
    (A) In (B) Between
    (C) To (D) Among

11. *I am annoyed ______ him for what he has done to me.*
    (A) With (B) By
    (C) To (D) At

12. *I prevailed ______ him to make another attempt.*
    (A) On (B) By
    (C) Upon (D) Over

13. *I have applied ______ a new job.*
    (A) To (B) For
    (C) Through (D) On

14. *They were statesmen accustomed to the management ______ great affairs.*
    (A) To (B) Through
    (C) Of (D) By

15. *The Quran is sacred ______ the Muslims.*
    (A) With (B) To
    (C) For (D) In

16. *This material is different ______ the one we had last time.*
    (A) By (B) From
    (C) To (D) Of

17. *Why did your mother send ______ you?*
    (A) To (B) In
    (C) With (D) For

18. *The person who is looking for sympathy talks ______.*
    (A) Didactically (B) Politely
    (C) Plaintively (D) Ominously

19. *I have claim ______ you.*
    (A) To (B) On
    (C) In (D) Upon

20. *We are accountable ______ God for our actions.*
    (A) For (B) In
    (C) To (D) On

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2.	(D)	3.	(C)
4.	(A)	5.	(D)	6.	(A)
7.	(B)	8.	(C)	9.	(A)
10.	(D)	11.	(A)	12.	(C)
13.	(B)	14.	(C)	15.	(B)
16.	(B)	17.	(D)	18.	(C)
19.	(B)	20.	(C)		

TEST NO. 3

FILL IN THE BLANKS BY SUITABLE PREPOSITION:

1. *He puts up_____ almost anything.*
(A) With (B) To
(C) Of (D) About
2. *Salim having quarrelled _____ his partner insisted on disposing of all the merchandise.*
(A) To (B) With
(C) By (D) Upon
3. *Health is preferable _____ wealth.*
(A) For (B) Upon
(C) In (D) To
4. *Salim did not come _____ to my expectations.*
(A) Upon (B) Back
(C) Up (D) In
5. *Nobody in our group has a genius _____ winning friends and in convincing people.*
(A) In (B) For
(C) Of (D) On
6. *I jumped _____ the sound of the gun.*
(A) At (B) On
(C) To (D) By
7. *He is too miserly to part _____ money.*
(A) In (B) By
(C) For (D) With
8. *Nadia's parents strongly object _____ her travelling alone.*
(A) On (B) In
(C) To (D) Upon
9. *Imran was disappointed _____ not finding the doctor in his seat.*
(A) Over (B) On
(C) To (D) At
10. *I went to inquire _____ his health.*
(A) After (B) To
(C) For (D) About
11. *When Saghir parted _____ his friend, he felt sad.*
(A) For (B) From
(C) By (D) To
12. *Moeen has hope_____ success.*
(A) For (B) To
(C) Of (D) In
13. *_____ you take this medicine, you will feel better.*
(A) If (B) Will
(C) Would (D) Please
14. *Salma is no match _____ Arif.*
(A) With (B) To
(C) Of (D) For
15. *You must stick _____ your promise.*
(A) In (B) By
(C) On (D) To
16. *He was killed _____ a highway man with a dagger.*
(A) By (B) With
(C) To (D) Of
17. *He has set _____ a new factory.*
(A) Down (B) Up
(C) Over (D) In
18. *Will you stand _____ me in trouble.*
(A) To (B) With
(C) By (D) Up
19. *He is notorious _____ his crime.*
(A) For (B) To
(C) In (D) By
20. *The mother was anxious _____ the safety of her child.*
(A) For (B) Upon
(C) At (D) About

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(B)	3.	(D)
4.	(C)	5.	(B)	6.	(A)
7.	(D)	8.	(C)	9.	(D)
10.	(A)	11.	(B)	12.	(C)
13.	(A)	14.	(B)	15.	(D)
16.	(A)	17.	(B)	18.	(C)
19.	(A)	20.	(D)		

*****

CORRECT USE OF TENSES

Objective Type (MCQs)

Encircle the Correct Answer A, B, C or D on the Answer sheet.

1. *She_____ her cat very much.*
(A) love (B) loving
(C) loved (D) loves
2. *He _____ going to school.*
(A) are (B) is
(C) is being (D) has

3. *They _____ to sleep at ten.*
(A) goes (B) go
(C) gone (D) been gone

4. *I _____ waiting here for two hours.*
(A) has been (B) am
(C) have been (D) has

5. *Quaid-e-Azam _____ very hard.*
(A) work (B) worked
(C) working (D) works

6. *I _____ reading a book when the bell rang.*
(A) were (B) am
(C) has (D) was

7. *I had _____ the house before it started raining.*
(A) left (B) leave
(C) leaves (D) leaved

8. *She had been _____ since morning.*
(A) work (B) working
(C) works (D) worked

9. *I _____ see her next Monday.*
(A) shall (B) have
(C) an (D) been

10. *They _____ playing hockey at that time.*
(A) are being (B) shall be
(C) have been (D) shall been

11. *They _____ left Pakistan before the end of the year.*
(A) had been (B) were
(C) will have (D) will has

12. *I cannot _____ anything until I have taken my lunch.*
(A) done (B) did
(C) doing (D) do

13. *Samina _____ helped by Kaleem.*
(A) has (B) is
(C) being (D) been

14. *This house is being _____ by them.*
(A) buy (B) bought
(C) buyed (D) boughted

15. *I was _____ five books by her.*
(A) gives (B) give
(C) given (D) been given

16. *Nothing had _____ gained by them.*
(A) be (B) being
(C) but (D) been

17. *A letter _____ written by him.*
(A) will be (B) will
(C) will been (D) shall

18. *Have you ever _____ a letter?*
(A) written (B) wrote
(C) write (D) writes

19. *You have _____ with your brother.*
(A) came (B) coming
(C) come (D) comes

20. *She _____ yesterday.*
(A) come (B) came
(C) comes (D) coming

ANSWERS

1.	(D)	2.	(B)	3.	(B)
4.	(C)	5.	(B)	6.	(D)
7.	(A)	8.	(B)	9.	(A)
10.	(B)	11.	(C)	12.	(D)
13.	(B)	14.	(B)	15.	(C)
16.	(D)	17.	(A)	18.	(A)
19.	(C)	20.	(B)		

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NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Objective Type (MCQs)

Direction: Each of the following key sentence is followed by four negative sentences marked as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the correct negative sentence.

1. *The gardener watered the plants.*
(a) The gardener not watered the plants.
(b) The gardener did not water the plants.
(c) The gardener did not watered the plants.
(d) The gardener do not water the plants.

2. *He had gone, when Asma came.*
(a) He had not go, when Asma came.
(b) He not had gone, when Asma came.
(c) He had gone not, when Asma came.
(d) He had not gone, when Asma came.

3. *He will win the prize.*

(a) He will not win the prize.
(b) He not will win the prize.
(c) He will not won the prize.
(d) He will win not the prize.

4. *You solved the questions.*
(a) You did not solved the questions.
(b) You do not solved the questions.
(c) You did not solve the questions.
(d) You not solved the questions.

5. *The hen is laying eggs.*
(a) The hen is not laying eggs.
(b) The hen is not lay eggs.
(c) The hen does not laying eggs.
(d) The hen not laying eggs.

6. *You admit your fault.*
(a) You does not admit your fault.
(b) You do not admit your fault.
(c) You not admit your fault.
(d) You are not admit your fault.

7. *He listens to me.*
(a) He does not listen to me.
(b) He do not listen to me.
(c) He does not listen to me.
(d) He do not listen to me.

8. *Aslam takes exercise regularly.*
(a) Aslam does not takes exercise regularly.
(b) Aslam do not takes exercise regularly.
(c) Aslam is not takes exercise regularly.
(d) Aslam does not take exercise regularly.

9. *They have waited for us.*
(a) They did not have waited for us.
(b) They have not waited for us.
(c) They have not wait for us.
(d) They not waited for us.

10. *You invited me to tea.*
(a) You did not invited me to tea.
(b) You did not invite me to tea.
(c) You not invited me to tea.
(d) You do not invited me to tea.

11. *The boys were making noise.*
(a) The boys did not making noise.
(b) The boys were not make noise.
(c) The boys were not making noise.
(d) The boys not making noise.

12. *He had been writing the letter for an hour.*
(a) He had not been writing the letter for an hour.
(b) He had not writing the letter for an hour.
(c) He did not writing the letter for an hour.
(d) He not been writing the letter for an hour.

13. *The sun will be rising.*
(a) The sun will not be rising.
(b) The sun will be not rising.
(c) The sun will not rising.
(d) The sun be not will rising.

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2.	(D)	3.	(A)
4.	(C)	5.	(A)	6.	(B)
7.	(C)	8.	(D)	9.	(B)
10.	(B)	11.	(C)	12.	(A)
13.	(A)				

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Objective Type (MCQs)

Directions: Each of the following key sentence is followed by for negative sentence marked as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the correct interrogative sentence.

1. *The cook will have been cooking food since 9 o'Clock.*
(a) Have the cook will been cooking food since 9 o'Clock?
(b) Will have the cook been cooking food since 9 o'Clock?
(c) Will the cook have been cooking food since 9 o'Clock?
(d) Will have been the cook cooking food since 9 o'Clock?

2. *Your friends congratulated you on your success.*

(a) Did your friends congratulated you on your success?
(b) Did your friends congratulate you on your success?
(c) Do your friends congratulated you on your success?
(d) Did your friends congratulates you on your success?

3. ***The sun will have set in.***
(a) Will have the sun set in?
(b) Will the sun have set in?
(c) Have the sun will set in?
(d) Did the sun will have set in?

4. ***The cattle have been drinking water for one month.***
(a) Have the cattle been drinking water for one month?
(b) Have been the cattle been drinking water for on month?
(c) Been the cattle have drinking water for one month?
(d) Do the cattle have been drinking water for one month?

5. ***He was not taking break fast.***
(a) Did he was not taking breakfast?
(b) Does he was not taking breakfast?
(c) Was he not taking breakfast?
(d) Was he not take breakfast?

6. ***She had already passed this examination.***
(a) Did she had already passed this examination?
(b) Had she already passed this examination?
(c) Had she already pass this examination?
(d) Does she had do already passed this examination?

7. ***The moon appears in the evening.***
(a) Does the moon appears in the evening?
(b) Is the moon appears in the evening?
(c) Do the moon appears in the evening?
(d) Does the moon appear in the evening?

8. ***The beggar is counting coins.***
(a) Is the beggar counting coins?
(b) Does the beggar is counting coins?
(c) Is the beggar count coins?
(d) Do the beggar counting coins?

9. ***The guests have arrived.***
(a) Do the guests have arrived?
(b) Have the guests arrived?
(c) Have the guests arrive?
(d) Have the guests arriving?

10. ***I shall wait for you.***
(a) Shall I waited for you?
(b) Do I shall wait for you?
(c) Shall I wait for you?
(d) Shall have I wait for you?

11. ***She will be singing songs.***
(a) Will she be singing songs?
(b) Will be she singing songs?
(c) Will she be sing songs?
(d) Will she be sung songs?

12. ***The farmer will have been ploughing for two days.***
(a) Have the farmer been ploughing for two days?
(b) Will the farmer have been ploughing for two days?
(c) Will have the farmer been ploughing for two days?
(d) Have the farmer will been ploughing for two days?

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(B)	3.	(B)
4.	(A)	5.	(C)	6.	(B)
7.	(D)	8.	(A)	9.	(B)
10.	(C)	11.	(A)	12.	(B)

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

OBJECTIVE (MCQs) TESTS

TEST NO. 1

Choose the correct answer:

1. Amjad plays football.
   (a) Football is played by Amjad.
   (b) Football played is by Amjad.
   (c) Football played by is Amjad.
   (d) Football played by Amjad is.
2. The horse pulls the Tonga.
   (a) The tonga pulled is by the horse.
   (b) The tonga pulled by is the horse.
   (c) The tonga is pulled by the horse.
   (d) The tonga is by pulled the horse.
3. I eat mangoes.
   (a) Mangoes eaten are by me.
   (b) Mangoes are by eaten me.
   (c) Mangoes are eaten by me.
   (d) Mangoes by are eaten me.
4. He does not eat apples.
   (a) Apples are eaten not by him.
   (b) Apples are not by eaten him.
   (c) Apples are not eaten by him.
   (d) Apples not are eaten by him.
5. I am making tea.
   (a) Tea is being by made me.
   (b) Tea is being made by me.
   (c) Tea is being me made by.
   (d) Tea is being made me by.
6. We are writing a book.
   (a) A book is being written us by.
   (b) A book is being by written us.
   (c) A book is being written by us.
   (d) A book being is written by us.
7. I have done my job.
   (a) My job has done been by me.
   (b) My job has been by done me.
   (c) My job has been done by me.
   (d) My job been has done by me.
8. Nadeem bought a pen.
   (a) A pen was by bought Nadeem.
   (b) A pen bought was by Nadeem.
   (c) A pen was bought by Nadeem.
   (d) A pen by was bought Nadeem.
9. You opened the door.
   (a) The door opened was by you.
   (b) The door was opened by you.
   (c) The door was by opened you.
   (d) The door opened by was you.
10. Did I give him a gift?
    (a) Has a gift given to him by me.
    (b) Had a gift given to him by me.
    (c) Have a gift given to him by me.
    (d) Was a gift given to him by me.
11. He was reading the books.
    (a) Books was being read by him.
    (b) Books are being read by him.
    (c) Books were being read by him.
    (d) Books have being read by him.
12. We were writing letters.
    (a) Letters were being written by us.
    (b) Letters was being written by us.
    (c) Letters are being written by us.
    (d) Letters have being written by us.
13. What were you doing?
    (a) What has being done by you?
    (b) What had being done by you?
    (c) What was being done by you?
    (d) What were being done by you?
14. You had played cricket.
    (a) Cricket has been played by you.
    (b) Cricket had been played by you.
    (c) Cricket have been played by you.
    (d) Cricket has been being played by you.
15. He had read a book.
    (a) A book have been read by him.
    (b) A book has been read by him.
    (c) A book had been read by him.
    (d) A book have been being read by him.
16. Had she pressed the clothes?
    (a) Has the clothes been pressed by her?
    (b) Had the clothes been pressed by her?
    (c) Have the clothes been pressed by her?
    (d) Has been the clothes pressed by her?
17. She will wash the clothes.
    (a) The clothes will been washed by her.
    (b) The clothes will being washed by her.

(c) The clothes will have been washed by her.
(d) The clothes will be washed by her.

18. The teacher will punish him.
(a) He will been punished by the teacher.
(b) He will be punished by the teacher.
(c) He would be punished by the teacher.
(d) He will be being punished by the teacher.

19. You will have passed the examination.
(a) The examination will have be passed by you.
(b) The examination will have being passed by you.
(c) The examination will have been passed by you.
(d) The examination will had been passed by you.

20. We shall have won the match.
(a) The match will have being won by us.
(b) The match will have be won by us.
(c) The match will have been won by us.
(d) The match will had been won by us.

ANSWERS

1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (b)
6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (c)	9. (b)	10. (d)
11. (c)	12. (a)	13. (c)	14. (b)	15. (c)
16. (b)	17. (d)	18. (b)	19. (c)	20. (c)

TEST NO. 2
DIRECT AND INDIRECT NARRATION

Choose the correct answer:

1. He says, "I am ill."
(a) He says that he is ill.
(b) He says to me that he was ill.
(c) He asked that he was ill.
(d) He says me that he was ill.

2. He says, "I am going to Sialkot".
(a) He asked to me that he was going to Sialkot.
(b) He says that he was going to Sialkot.
(c) He says that he is going to Sialkot.
(d) He says that he will be going to Sialkot.

3. They say, "we are the students of English class."
(a) They say that they are the students of English class.
(b) They say that they were the students of English class.
(c) They said that they are the students of English class.
(d) They say that they will be the students of English class.

4. Kalim says, "I want to tell you a thing."
(a) Kalim says that he wanted to tell you one thing.
(b) Kalim says that he wants to tell you one thing.
(c) Kalim says that he want to tell you one thing.
(d) Kalim said that he wants to tell you one thing.

5. They will say, "we are having dinner."
(a) They said that they are having dinner.
(b) They would say that they are having dinner.
(c) They will say that they are having dinner.
(d) They will say that they were having dinner.

6. The gardener will say, "I am watering the plants."
(a) The gardener say that he is watering the plants.
(b) The gardener would say that he is watering the plants.
(c) The gardener will say that he was watering the plants.
(d) The gardener will say that he is watering the plants.

7. The mother said to her son, "you are a lazy boy."
(a) The mother told her son that he were a lazy boy.
(b) The mother told her son that he was a lazy boy.
(c) The mother told her son that he has been a lazy boy.
(d) The mother tells her son that he

has been a lazy boy.

8. The son said to the mother, "I want some money."
   (a) The son said to the mother that he wants some money.
   (b) The son said to the mother that he want some money.
   (c) The son told the mother that he wanted some money.
   (d) The son said to the mother that I wanted some money.
9. You said to us, "She gives me some milk."
   (a) You told us that she give you some milk.
   (b) You told us that she gives you some milk.
   (c) You told us that she has given you some milk.
   (d) You told us that she gave you some milk.
10. I said to him, "what are you doing there."
   (a) I asked him what was he doing there.
   (b) I asked him what were he was doing there.
   (c) I asked him what he has doing there.
   (d) I asked him what he was doing there.
11. I said to him, "will you help me?"
   (a) I asked him if he would help me?
   (b) I asked him if he will help me?
   (c) I asked him if he does help me?
   (d) I asked him if he has helped me?
12. He said to me, "Does your father deal in garments?"
   (a) He asked me that did our father deal in garments.
   (b) He asked me that did my father deal in garments.
   (c) He asked me that does your father deal in garments.
   (d) He asked me that did my father deal in garments.
13. The pupil says to the teacher, "I have not worked hard."
   (a) The pupil tells the teacher that he had not worked hard.
   (b) The pupil tells the teacher that he has not worked hard.
   (c) The pupil tells the teacher that he have not worked hard.
   (d) The pupil tells the teacher that he will not work hard.
14. The father said to his son, "how much money do you need?"
   (a) The father asked his son how much money you need.
   (b) The father asked his son how much money he need.
   (c) The father asked his son how much money he needed.
   (d) The father asked his son how much money I need.
15. The milkman said to the woman, 'I do not mix water in milk."
   (a) The milkman told the woman that he does not mix water in milk.
   (b) The milkman told the woman that I did not mix water in milk.
   (c) The milkman told the woman that he do not mix water in milk.
   (d) The milkman told the woman that he did not mix water in milk.
16. The prisoner said to the judge, "I am not guilty of this crime."
   (a) The prisoner told the judge that I was not guilty of that crime.
   (b) The prisoner told the judge that he was not guilty of that crime.
   (c) The prisoner told the judge that he was not guilty of this crime.
   (d) The prisoner told the judge that you were not guilty of that crime.

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (d)
11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (d)
16. (b)

****

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words, which have approximately the same meaning and may, therefore, be used in place of other words. While speaking or writing we may not like to use a word again and again as it becomes undesirable. We sometimes, like to use a substitute to express the same idea. Therefore, it is necessary that students should try to increase their vocabulary by learning synonyms and their proper use.

There is no doubt that synonyms lend colour and variety to our language. But we must exercise care in choosing the particular synonyms to express our idea because the synonyms of a particular word are not always the exact substitutes and interchangeable with that word. However, students can avoid committing mistakes by differentiating synonyms from each other.

In this chapter a list of important words along with their synonyms is given. You should read this list of words carefully and try to remember them so that you can use these words properly in your speech and writing in your daily life.

OBJECTIVE (MCQs) TESTS

TEST NO. 1

◈ ***Choose the synonyms of the following words:***

1. ***ABILITY***
a. capability b. competence
c. plenty d. failure

2. ***BLAME***
a. pending b. delegation
c. reproof d. censure

3. ***EFFICIENCY***
a. haggle b. capability
c. potency d. departure

4. ***EXCESS***
a. superfluity b. subsequent
c. Steer d. surplus

5. ***COMPLEX***
a. complicated b. intricate
c. disaster d. bid

ANSWERS

1.	a.	2.	d.	3.	c.
4.	d.	5.	a.		

TEST NO. 2

◈ ***Choose the synonyms of the following words:***

1. ***LACK***
a. evasion b. deficiency
c. scarcity d. silent

2. ***SIN***
a. crime b. vice
c. wild d. dry

3. ***SILLY***
a. campaign b. foolish
c. peace d. tranquility

4. ***AGREEABLE***
a. conformable b. concur
c. accede d. wages

5. ***DECIDE***
a. lobby b. resolve
c. lie d. determine

ANSWERS

1.	b.	2.	a.	3.	b.
4.	a.	5.	d.		

TEST NO. 3

◈ ***Choose the synonyms of the following words:***

1. ***REASON***
a. prop b. preserve
c. argue d. debate

2. ***URGE***
a. incite b. spur
c. destine d. obituary

3. ***SCOLD***
a. surplus b. chide
c. reprove d. hail

4. ***DILIGENT***
a. industrious b. active
c. grove d. eager

5. ***EMPTY***
a. dominate b. unfilled
c. vacant d. dip

ANSWERS

1.	c.	2.	a.	3.	[illegible]
4.	a.	5.	c.		

TEST NO. 4

◈ *Choose the synonyms of the following words:*

1. *WICKED*
a. virtue b. resort
c. corrupt d. evil

2. *WILD*
a. savage b. uncivilised
c. ransom d. wake

3. *TENDENCY*
a. vacate b. misery
c. leaning d. inclination

4. *VARIETY*
a. difference b. diversity
c. spot d. seem

5. *ACHIEVEMENT*
a. accomplishmen t b. hasted
c. mishap d. census

ANSWERS

1.	d.	2.	a.	3.	c.
4.	b.	5.	a.		

TEST NO. 5

◈ *Choose the synonyms of the following words:*

1. *DANGER*
a. risk b. insecurity
c. cope d. ancillary

2. *DETERMINATION*
a. consistent b. festive
c. resolution d. firmness

3. *EFFICIENCY*
a. potency b. capability
c. tumble d. violation

4. *APPROVAL*
a. gang b. consent
c. approbation d. release

5. *AFFECTION*
a. love b. attachment
c. reform d. merger

ANSWERS

1.	a.	2.	c.	3.	b.
4.	b.	5.	a.		

TEST NO. 6

◈ *Choose the synonyms of the following words:*

1. *ABUSE*
a. wild b. excess
c. accede d. reproach

2. *DISCLOSE*
a. reveal b. explicit
c. unfold d. love

3. *NEED*
a. sham b. want
c. lack d. surpass

4. *LOWER*
a. disgrace b. debase
c. increase d. silent

5. *WANT*
a. rich b. poverty
c. need d. vanity

ANSWERS

1.	d.	2.	a.	3.	b.
4.	b.	5.	c.		

TEST NO. 7

◈ *Choose the synonyms of the following words:*

1. *PROGRESS*
a. advance b. proceed
c. fete d. surge

2. *SHY*
a. rescue b. steal
c. bashful d. timid

3. *HUMBLE*
a. meek b. modest
c. devour d. bounty

4. *NERVOUS*
a. praise b. ennui
c. timorous d. shaky

ANSWERS

1.	a.	2.	c.	3.	a.
4.	c.				

TEST NO. 8

1. *EQUAL*
a. uniform b. even
c. entice d. usury

2. *OWN*
a. acknowledge b. sin
c. confess d. span

3. *NEGLECT*
a. equate b. carelessness
c. vanity d. negligence

4. *GODLY*
a. holy b. modify
c. pious d. sob

ANSWERS

1.	a.	2.	a.	3.	d.
4.	c.	5.	d.		

ANTONYMS

Antonyms are words, which are opposite in meanings or having the contrary meanings. Antonyms are very useful for expressing our ideas both in writing and in speech. They enable us to express briefly the opposite of a particular thought. We can use these words for the sake of contrast. Knowledge of these words helps us in increasing our vocabulary and expressing our ideas clearly.

Antonyms are also very useful in defining something. One can readily say what a thing is not and thus evolve a definition by contrast or by negation. A list of important words along with their antonyms is given.

TEST NO. 1

◈ *Choose the antonyms of the following words:*

1. ***Accusation:***
a. angle b. awe
c. defence

2. ***Achievement:***
a. failure b. accomplishmen t
c. wrong

3. ***Rambling:***
a. angle b. methodical
c. assent

4. ***Wild:***
a. civilised b. tame
c. extract

5. ***Empty:***
a. audience b. occupied
c. full

ANSWERS

1.	c.	2.	a.	3.	b.
4.	a.	5.	c.		

TEST NO. 2

◈ *Choose the antonyms of the following words:*

1. ***Wicked:***
a. virtuous b. saintly
c. surge

2. ***Attraction:***
a. enlist b. opera
c. repulsion

3. ***Danger:***
a. safety b. security
c. pain

4. ***Efficiency:***
a. very b. inefficiency
c. impotency

5. ***Excess:***
a. deficiency b. scarcity
c. enmity

ANSWERS

1.	a.	2.	c.	3.	a.
4.	b.	5.	b.		

TEST NO. 3

◈ *Choose the antonyms of the following words:*

1. ***ABILITY:***
a. incapability b. incompetence
c. ribald

2. ***COMPULSORY:***
a. optional b. voluntary
c. surly

3. ***ABUSE:***
a. spilt b. eulogy
c. commendation

4. ***WANT:***
a. prosperity b. upkeep
c. abundance

5. ***AGREE:***
a. Refuse b. disagree
c. Review

ANSWERS

1.	a.	2.	a.	3.	c.
4.	a.	5.	b.		

TEST NO. 4

◈ *Choose the antonyms of the following words:*

1. ***RECOVER:***
a. petit b. lose
c. miss

2. ***OWN:***
a. deny b. disclaim
c. outlay

3. ***EQUAL***
a. oval b. Variable
c. uneven

4. ***SIN:***
a. virtue b. morality
c. bundle

5. ***PROVE:***
a. terse b. refute

c. disprove

ANSWERS

1.	b.	2.	b.	3.	c.
4.	a.	5.	c.		

TEST NO. 5

◈ ***Choose the antonyms of the following words:***

1. ***REASON:***
a. acquiesce b. accede
c. deity

2. ***PROGRESS:***
a. shrike b. retrogress
c. recede

3. ***FREE:***
a. bind b. enslave
c. payee

4. ***PRAISE:***
a. thymol b. censure
c. reproof

5. ***JUSTICE:***
a. inequity b. p. stamp
c. partiality

ANSWERS

1.	b.	2.	b.	3.	a.
4.	b.	5.	a.		

TEST NO. 6

◈ ***Choose the word that is most nearly the opposite in meaning of the given words.***

1. ***COMPLEX:***
a. uncomplicated b. sham
c. simple

2. ***DANGER:***
a. security b. safety
c. craving

3. ***ACTIVITY:***
a. laziness b. lethargy
c. inactivity

4. ***LACK:***
a. surplus b. abundance
c. Plump

5. ***MISLEAD:***
a. chin b. direct
c. guide

ANSWERS

1.	a.	2.	b.	3.	c.
4.	b.	5.	c.		

TEST NO. 7

◈ ***Choose the word that is most nearly the opposite in meaning of the given words.***

1. ***PUNCTUAL:***
a. late b. unpunctual
c. casualty

2. ***MERRY:***
a. melancholy b. defy
c. sad

3. ***HUMBLE:***
a. flabby b. vain
c. presumptuous

4. ***FLEXIBLE***
a. stiff b. unplant
c. kiln

5. ***IMAGINARY:***
a. shy b. factual
c. real

ANSWERS

1.	b.	2.	c.	3.	b.
4.	b.	5.	c.		

TEST NO. 8

◈ ***Choose the word that is most nearly the opposite in meaning of the given words.***

1. ***SUPPORT:***
a. ethereal b. abandon
c. dearth

2. ***NERVOUS***
a. trainee b. bold
c. courageous

3. ***MAJORITY:***
a. minority b. salad
c. oneself

4. ***ATTRACT:***
a. reply b. repulse
c. Repel

5. ***TENDENCY:***
a. oversion b. relief
c. disinclination

ANSWERS

1.	b.	2.	b.	3.	a.
4.	c.	5.	c.		

****

Translation

- **Four choices are given against each sentence. Select the correct answer.**

1. صبح سے بارش ہو رہی ہو گی۔
(a) It will be raining since morning.
(b) It will have been raining since morning.
(c) It will have raining since morning.
(d) It will have rained since morning.

2. وہ دو گھنٹوں سے احتجاج کر رہے تھے۔
(a) They were protesting for two hours.
(b) They had been protested for two hours.
(c) They had been protesting for two hours.
(d) They had been protesting since two hours.

3. نعرے لگائے جاتے ہیں۔
(a) Slogans are raised. (b) Slogans are being raised.
(c) Slogans are raising. (d) Slogans have been raised.

4. ہم نے پھول توڑے۔
(a) We plucks the flowers. (b) We plucked the flowers.
(c) We had plucked the flowers. (d) We had been plucked the flowers.

5. وہ اپنا سبق یاد کرتے ہیں۔
(a) They learn their lessons. (b) They learns their lessons.
(c) They learning their lessons. (d) They learnt their lessons.

6. کیا وہ مجھے دعوت دیتا ہے؟
(a) Does he invites me? (b) Do he invite me?
(c) Is he invite me? (d) Does he invite me?

7. لڑکیاں شادی کے گیت گاتی ہیں۔
(a) Girls sings the wedding songs. (b) Girls sung the wedding songs.
(c) Girls sing the wedding songs. (d) Girls are singing wedding songs.

8. تم پھل نہیں خریدو گے۔
(a) You will not be buy fruits. (b) You will not being buy fruits.
(c) You will not buys fruits. (d) You will not buy fruits.

9. کھانا بنایا جاچکا ہو گا۔
(a) The meal will have prepared. (b) The meal will have been prepared.
(c) The meal will be prepared. (d) The meal will be being prepared.

10. وہ کرکٹ کھیل چکے ہوں گے۔
(a) They will have been played cricket. (b) They will have played cricket.
(c) They will be played cricket. (d) They will have been played cricket.

11. ماسٹر صاحب حاضری لگا چکے تھے۔
(a) The teacher had called the roll. (b) The teacher has called the roll.
(c) The teacher was called the roll. (d) The teacher had been called the roll.

12. کمرہ سفیدی کیا جاچکا تھا۔
(a) The room had white-washed. (b) The room has white-washed.
(c) The room had been white-washed. (d) The room will have white-washed.

ANSWERS

1.	(b)	2.	(c)	3.	(a)	4.	(b)
5.	(a)	6.	(d)	7.	(c)	8.	(d)
9.	(b)	10.	(b)	11.	(a)	12.	(c)



General Knowledge

A Profile of the World

Geography:

- **Age:** 4.55 billion years old.
- **Total area:** 510.072 million sq km (196.940 million sq mi).
- **Land area:** 148.94 million sq km (57.506 million sq mi).
- **Water area:** 361.132 million sq km (139.434 million sq mi).
- **Coastline:** 356,000 km (221,208 mi).

Note: 70.9% of the world is water, 29.1% is land.

- **Land boundaries:** 251,060 km (156,262.58 mi.), not counting shared boundaries twice.
- **Climate:** Two large areas of polar climates are separated by two rather narrow temperate zones from a wide equatorial band of tropical to subtropical climates.
- **Terrain:** Highest elevation is Mt. Everest at 8,850 m (29,035 ft) and lowest land depression is the Dead Sea at –411 m (–1,349 ft) below sea level. The greatest ocean depth is the Mariana Trench at –10,924 m (–35,840 ft) in the Pacific Ocean.
- **Land use:** *Arable land:* 10.43%. *Permanent crops:* 1.15%. *Other:* 88.42%. *Irrigated land:* 3,096,621.45 sq km.

People:

- **Population:** 7,323,187,457.
- **Growth rate:** 1.06%.
- **Birth rate:** 18.5 births/1,000 population.
- **Death rate:** 7.8 deaths/1,000 population.
- **Sex ratio (at birth):** 1.03 males/females.
- **Infant mortality rate:** 34.1 deaths/1,000 live births.
- **Life expectancy at birth:** *Total population:* 69 years. *Male:* 67 years. *Female:* 71 years.
- **Total fertility rate:** 2.42 children born per woman.
- **Literacy:** Age 15 and over who can read and write. *Total population:* 86.1%. *Male:* 89.9%. *Female:* 88.2%. **NOTE:** Over two-thirds of the world's 781 million

illiterate adults are found in only eight countries (India, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Egypt); of all the illiterate adults in the world, two-thirds are women; extremely low literacy rates are concentrated in three regions, South and West Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Arab states, where around one-third of the men and half of all women are illiterate.

Government and Economy:

- **Political divisions:** 195 sovereign nations, 72 dependent areas, and 6 disputed territories.
- **GWP/PPP:** $114.2 trillion
- **GWP—real growth rate:** 3%
- **GWP/PPP—per capita:** $15,700.
- **GWP composition:** agriculture 6.4%, industry 30.4%, services 62.6%
- **Inflation rate (consumer price index):** world average 3.6; developed countries: 5.4%; developing countries: 5.7%.
- **Unemployment rate:** 8.3%
- **Exports:** $16.3 trillion.
- **Imports:** $15.97 trillion.
- **External debt:** $76.92 trillion

****

How Many Countries in the World?

Q. **There are 196 countries in the world today.**

A. **Unless you don't count Taiwan...**Taiwan is not considered an official country by many, which would bring the count down to **195 countries.** Although Taiwan operates as an independent country, many countries (including the U.S.) do not officially recognize it as one. Because the People's Republic of China considers Taiwan a breakaway province of China, countries who wish to maintain diplomatic relations with China have had to sever their formal relations with Taiwan (more than 100 countries, however, have unofficial relations with Taiwan).

Q. **How many countries belong to the United Nations?**

A. **193 countries** are UN members. The exceptions are Taiwan (in 1971, the UN ousted Taiwan and replaced it with the People's Republic of China) and Vatican City. Kosovo is not yet a member. The newest UN members are Switzerland(2002), Montenegro (2006), and South Sudan.

Q. **What are the world's newest countries?**

A. The world's newest country is South Sudan, which gained independence from Sudan on July 9, 2011. Before that, the newest country was Kosovo, which declared independence from Serbia in February 2008. Montenegro became a country in June 2006, after splitting off from Serbia. Since 1990, 29 new nations have come into being. Many of these emerged from the collapse of the Soviet

Union (14 countries) and the breakup of the former Yugoslavia (7 countries). *See* our Guide to New Nations.

Are there still any countries that have colonies?

There are **61 colonies** or territories in the world. Eight countries maintain them: Australia (6), Denmark (2), Netherlands (2), France (16), New Zealand (3), Norway (3), the United Kingdom (15), and the United States (14).

Are there still territories in the world that are claimed by more than one country?

There are **six major disputed territories** in the world: the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, the Parcel, Spratly Islands, Western Sahara, and Antarctica (about a dozen nations have laid claims to portions of it). In addition, there are innumerable other territorial disputes throughout the world, many of which had resulted in ongoing armed conflicts.

Q. **How many Muslim countries are there in the world?**

A: There are between 49 and 51 Muslim-majority countries in the world. The fluctuation is a result of the changing demographics in countries where Muslims comprise around 50 percent of the population. For example, since 50.01 percent is a majority but 49.99 is not, a slight discrepancy in population estimates can result in a country not being counted as Muslim-majority. Population percentages are frequently estimates, and different organizations can produce slightly different estimates. According to Pew Research, Nigeria has a Muslim population of 47.9 percent. However, others consider Nigeria a Muslim-majority country. Additionally, the numbers can fluctuate because of population changes due to immigration, death and birth.

Q. **How many countries are in UNO?**

A. There are currently **193** Member States in the United Nations. Each member state is a member of the United Nations General Assembly. Following is the list with dates on which they joined: U.N. Member State.

Q. **How Many Countries Does The United States Recognize?**

A. The US State Department recognizes 195 independent countries around the world, but that list of countries reflects the political agenda of the United States of America. For example, it includes Kosovo, but does not officially include Taiwan, as China claims that Taiwan (the ROC) is simply a province of China. Such recognition is meant to appease trading partners of the US, and further its diplomatic objectives. Such geopolitical factors are by and in large why defining an official number of independent countries around the globe is such an arduous task.



Country Statistics at a Glance

Country rankings of the type presented below cannot pretend to be definitive; instead they aspire only to provide the reader with an approximation of the high and low ends on a particular scale. Country data vary enormously depending on the sources, and the absence of reliable data on some countries requires their omission, which further skews the results.

LARGEST COUNTRIES[1] (in sq km):* 2016		
1.	Russia	17,098,242
2.	Canada	9,984,670
3.	United States	9,826,675
4.	China	9,596,961
5.	Brazil	8,514,877
6.	Australia	7,741,220
7.	India	3,287,263
8.	Argentina	2,780,400
9.	Kazakhstan	2,724,900
10.	Algeria	2,381,741

LOWEST POPULATION DENSITY: 2016		
1.	Greenland	0.03
2.	Svalbard	0.03
3.	Falkland Islands	0.23
4.	Pitcairn Islands	1.02
5.	Mongolia	1.89
6.	Western Sahara	2.09
7.	Namibia	2.67
8.	Australia	2.91
9.	Iceland	3.08
10.	Mauritania	3.41

SMALLEST COUNTRIES[1] (in sq km):* 2016		
1.	Vatican City	0
2.	Monaco	2
3.	Nauru	21
4.	Tuvalu	26
5.	San Marino	61
6.	Liechtenstein	160
7.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	261
8.	Maldives	298
9.	Malta	316
10.	Grenada	344

HIGHEST GDP PER CAPITA (in U.S. dollars) (2016)		
1.	Qatar	132,900
2.	Macau	101,300
3.	Luxembourg	99,500
4.	Liechtenstein	89,400
5.	Bermuda	85,700
6.	Singapore	85,400
7.	Isle of Man	83,100
8.	Brunei	79,500
9.	Monaco	78,700
10.	Kuwait	70,500

HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITY: 2016		
1.	Macau	20,848
2.	Monaco	15,254
3.	Singapore	7,987
4.	Hong Kong	6,442
5.	Gaza Strip	5,045
6.	Gibraltar	4,490
7.	Holy See (Vatican City)	1,913
8.	Bahrain	1,729
9.	Maldives	1,320
10.	Malta	1,305

LOWEST GDP PER CAPITA (in US $ (2016)		
1.	Somalia	$400
2.	Central African Republic	600
3.	Burundi	800
4.	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	800
5.	Liberia	900
6.	Tokelau	$1,000
7.	Malawi	1,100
8.	Niger	1,100
9.	Guinea	1,200
10.	Mozambique	1,200

HIGHEST INFLATION (in US $) (2016)		
1.	Venezuela	62.2%
2.	Sudan	36.9
3.	Argentina	36.4
4.	Syria	34.8
5.	Malawi	23.8
6.	Ghana	17.0
7.	Belarus	16.2
8.	Iran	15.8
9.	Central African Republic	15.0
10.	Mongolia	12.9

LOWEST INFLATION (2016)		
1.	Northern Mariana Islands	-2.5%
2.	Nauru	-2.1
3.	Bulgaria	-1.4
4.	Greece	-1.3
5.	Samoa	-1.2
6.	Benin	-1.0
7.	Guinea-Bissau	-1.0
8.	Grenada	-0.9
9.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.9
10.	Niger	-0.9

HIGHEST INFANT MORTALITY RATE (deaths per 1,000 births): 2016		
1.	Afghanistan	121.63
2.	Mali	108.70
3.	Somalia	103.72
4.	Central African Republic	97.17
5.	Guinea-Bissau	94.40
6.	Chad	93.61
7.	Niger	89.70
8.	Angola	83.53
9.	Burkina Faso	79.84
10.	Malawi	79.02

LOWEST INFANT MORTALITY RATE (deaths per 1,000 births): 2016		
1.	Monaco	1.81
2.	Japan	2.17
3.	Bermuda	2.47
4.	Singapore	2.59
5.	Sweden	2.73
6.	Hong Kong	2.89
7.	Macau	3.15
8.	Iceland	3.17
9.	Italy	3.33
10.	France	3.34

HIGHEST LIFE EXPECTANCY 2016		
1.	Monaco	89.52
2.	Japan	84.74
3.	Singapore	84.68
4.	Macau	84.51
5.	San Marino	83.24
6.	Iceland	82.97
7.	Hong Kong	82.86
8.	Andorra	82.72
9.	Switzerland	82.50
10.	Guernsey	82.47

LOWEST LIFE EXPECTANCY (in years): 2016		
1.	Chad	48.81
2.	Guinea-Bissau	50.23
3.	Afghanistan	50.87
4.	Swaziland	51.05
5.	Namibia	51.62
6.	Central African Republic	51.81
7.	Somalia	51.96
8.	Gabon	52.04
9.	Zambia	52.15
10.	Lesotho	52.86

****

Countries of the World

1. *There are____ countries in the world.*
   (A) 193✓
   (B) 182
   (C) 186
   (D) 196
2. *Myanmar is the new name of____.*
   (A) Sri Lanka
   (B) Burma✓
   (C) Cambodia
   (D) Vietnam
3. *Capital city of Australia is____.*
   (A) Sydney
   (B) Hobart
   (C) Melbourne
   (D) Canberra✓
4. *In Afghanistan, who was the supreme leader of the ruling Taliban, who captured Kabul on September 27, 1996?*
   (A) Gulbaddin Hikmatyar
   (B) Mullah Muhammad Umer✓
   (C) Rasheed Dostum
   (D) Abdul-Rub Siyaf
5. *Addis Ababa is the capital of:*
   (A) Rwanda
   (B) Cameroon
   (C) Ethiopia✓
   (D) Kenya
6. *Which country exploded its first nuclear device underground?*
   (A) Britain✓
   (B) China
   (C) USA
   (D) USSR
7. *Changed name of Formosa is____.*
   (A) Singapore
   (B) Taiwan✓
   (C) Malaysia
   (D) Hong Kong
8. *Germany was divided into two separate independent states (East Germany and West Germany) in____.*
   (A) 1920
   (B) 1946
   (C) 1940
   (D) 1945✓
9. *East Germany and West Germany were once again merged into one state on____.*
   (A) September 16, 1989
   (B) October 24, 1988
   (C) October 03, 1990✓
   (D) October 13, 1989
10. *Tashkent is the capital of:*
   (A) Tajikistan
   (B) Turkmenistan
   (C) Azerbaijan
   (D) Uzbekistan✓
11. *Sheikh Hasina Wajid became Bangladesh's Prime Minister after:*
   (A) Khalida Zia✓
   (B) Gen. Ershad
   (C) Mujeeb-ur-Rehman
   (D) Zia-ur-Rehman
12. *New name of Zaire (An African country) is:*
   (A) Chad
   (B) Congo✓
   (C) Ghana
   (D) Mozambique
13. *Eritrea became an independent state on May 24, 1993; got independence from:*
   (A) South Africa
   (B) Nigeria
   (C) Zimbabwe
   (D) Ethiopia✓
14. *Kuwait was occupied by Iraq on:*
   (A) Feb. 27, 1991
   (B) Aug. 28, 1990
   (C) Aug. 02,1990✓
   (D) Aug. 17, 1991
15. *Amman is the capital of:*
   (A) Jordan✓
   (B) Yemen
   (C) Bahrain
   (D) Qatar
16. *The currency of Iraq is:*
   (A) Dinar
   (B) Rial✓
   (C) Dirham
   (D) Rupee
17. *Who was the first president of USA?*
   (A) Richard Nixon
   (B) John F. Kennedy
   (C) George Washington✓
   (D) Abraham Lincoln
18. *Which was the first country to recognize Bangladesh?*
   (A) China
   (B) India✓
   (C) USA

(D) Pakistan

9. ***Rauf Denktash was the statesman of:***
(A) Cyprus✓
(B) Turkey
(C) Albania
(D) Bulgaria

20. ***The capital of Libya is:***
(A) Havana
(B) Kampala
(C) Tripoli✓
(D) Benghazi

21. ***The currency of Turkey is:***
(A) Pound
(B) Peso
(C) Markka
(D) Lira✓

22. ***Which is the most populous country of the world?***
(A) India
(B) Russian Federation
(C) China✓
(D) USA

23. ***USA consists of_____ states.***
(A) 52
(B) 50✓
(C) 54
(D) 51

24. ***Suez Canal joins:***
(A) Egypt to Turkey
(B) The Mediterranean to the Red Sea✓
(C) London to New York
(D) Tokyo to Osaka

25. ***The largest producer of silver in the world is:***
(A) Bangladesh
(B) Egypt
(C) Peru
(D) Mexico✓

26. ***Which portion of the world is uninhabitated?***
(A) Alaska
(B) Antarctica✓
(C) Australia
(D) Thar

27. ***Russia is located in the continent of:***
(A) Europe
(B) Asia
(C) Latin America
(D) Europe and Asia (both) ✓

28. ***Netherlands is also known as:***
(A) Belgium
(B) Finland
(C) Holland✓
(D) Greece

29. ***'Vatican City' is located in:***
(A) Italy✓
(B) Greece
(C) Scotland
(D) Britain

30. ***Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan was the president of:***
(A) Bahrain
(B) UAE✓
(C) Qatar
(D) Kuwait

31. ***The city of Seven Hills is:***
(A) Milan
(B) Athens
(C) Murree
(D) Rome✓

32. ***Land of Midnight Sun is:***
(A) Japan
(B) Norway✓
(C) Australia
(D) New Zealand

33. ***The capital of Brazil is:***
(A) Hawana
(B) Reo de Janeiro
(C) Brasilia✓
(D) Sofia

34. ***What is the currency of South Africa?***
(A) Rand✓
(B) Dollar
(C) Franc
(D) Pound

35. ***Which country is called 'Buffer State of Asia'?***
(A) Mongolia
(B) Afghanistan✓
(C) Tibet
(D) Myanmar

36. ***_____ is called 'Land of Mountains'.***
(A) Indonesia
(B) Japan
(C) Nepal✓
(D) Pakistan

37. ***'Land of Thousand Lakes' is:***
(A) Finland✓
(B) Iceland
(C) Ireland
(D) Scotland

38. ***After Iran, who is the largest manufacturer of carpets?***
(A) Afghanistan
(B) Pakistan✓

(C) Iraq
(D) Uzbekistan

39. ***China is a state based on:***
(A) Partyless democracy
(B) Bi-party system
(C) Multi-party system
(D) Single party system✓

40. ***Official reports of the British Govt. are called:***
(A) White Books
(B) Green Books
(C) Grey Books
(D) Blue Books✓

41. ______ ***is called 'Key to the Mediterranean'.***
(A) Athens
(B) Rome
(C) Gibraltar✓
(D) Madrid

42. ***Which European country is called 'Flower Garden of Europe'?***
(A) Sweden
(B) Netherlands✓
(C) Switzerland
(D) Finland

43. ***The famous 'Taj Mahal' is situated in:***
(A) Agra✓
(B) Madras
(C) Delhi
(D) Kolkata

44. ***Eternal city is:***
(A) Baghdad
(B) Quetta✓
(C) Athens
(D) Cairo

45. ______ ***is called 'Land of White Elephants'.***
(A) Kenya
(B) Congo
(C) Thailand✓
(D) Mozambique

46. ***'Forbidden City' is:***
(A) Lhasa (Tibet) ✓
(B) Beijing
(C) Tokyo
(D) Rome

47. ***Singapore City is the capital of:***
(A) Taiwan
(B) Hong Kong
(C) Vietnam
(D) Singapore✓

48. ______ ***is called 'Site of Ancient Civilization'.***
(A) Egypt
(B) Iraq✓
(C) China
(D) Greece

49. ***'Pearl of East' is:***
(A) Bangkok
(B) Tokyo
(C) Seoul
(D) Penang✓

50. ***Fidel Castro was the president of:***
(A) Cuba✓
(B) Mexico
(C) Jamaica
(D) Uruguay

Location & Capitals of Countries

1. ***Austria is located in:***
(A) Asia
(B) Central Europe✓
(C) Western Europe
(D) South America

2. ***Where is Bangladesh located?***
(A) Africa
(B) Eastern Asia
(C) Western Asia
(D) Southern Asia✓

3. ***Name the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina.***
(A) Zagreb
(B) Sofia
(C) Sarajevo✓
(D) Belgrade

4. ***Bosnia and Herzegovina is located in:***
(A) Western Europe
(B) Southern Europe✓
(C) Asia
(D) Africa

5. ***The capital of China is:***
(A) Beijing✓
(B) Shangai
(C) Hong Kong
(D) Honan

6. ***Cyprus is:***
(A) Continent
(B) Colony
(C) Peninsula
(D) An island✓

7. ***Cairo is the largest city of:***
(A) Syria
(B) Morocco

(C) **Egypt✓**
(D) Sudan

8. *Germany is located in:*
(A) **Central Europe✓**
(B) Western Europe
(C) Asia
(D) Africa and Europe

9 *Conakry is the capital of:*
(A) Chad
(B) Nigeria
(C) Ghana
(D) **Guinea✓**

10. *Where is France located?*
(A) Central Europe
(B) **Western Europe✓**
(C) Eastern Europe
(D) South America

11. *Persia was the old name of:*
(A) Ethiopia
(B) Iraq
(C) Syria
(D) **Iran✓**

12. *Indonesia is located in:*
(A) **Asia✓**
(B) Australia
(C) Europe
(D) Africa

13. *Iraq's capital is:*
(A) Tehran
(B) Basra
(C) **Baghdad✓**
(D) Tripoli

14. *Where is Italy located?*
(A) Central Europe
(B) **Southern Europe✓**
(C) Western Europe
(D) Asia

15. *Jerusalem is the capital of:*
(A) **Israel✓**
(B) Palestine
(C) Lebanon
(D) Syria

16. *Libya is located in:*
(A) Asia
(B) Middle East
(C) Central Africa
(D) **North Africa✓**

17. *Astana (formerly Akmola) is the new capital of Kazakhstan. It replaced_____ in Dec., 1997.*
(A) Bishkek
(B) Baku
(C) **Alma Ata✓**
(D) Dushanbe

18. *Malta is a/an:*
(A) Peninsula
(B) **Island✓**
(C) Colony
(D) Buffer state

19. *Mongolia is situated in?*
(A) **Central Asia✓**
(B) Europe
(C) Africa
(D) South America

20. *Name the capital of Nepal.*
(A) Yangon
(B) Bangkok
(C) **Kathmandu✓**
(D) Male

21. *Holland is also known as:*
(A) Madagascar
(B) **Netherlands✓**
(C) Greece
(D) Luxembourg

22. *The capital of Russia is:*
(A) **Moscow✓**
(B) Leningrad
(C) Kiev
(D) Warsaw

23. *Where is Somalia located?*
(A) South America
(B) Asia
(C) Middle East
(D) **Africa✓**

24. *Name the capital of Saudi Arabia:*
(A) Jeddah
(B) **Riyadh✓**
(C) Madina
(D) Makkah

25. *Switzerland is located in:*
(A) **Central Europe✓**
(B) Western Europe
(C) North America
(D) Asia

26 *Khartoum is the capital of:*
(A) Zimbabwe
(B) Sweden
(C) **Sudan✓**
(D) Kenya

27. *Slovak Republic is situated in:*
(A) Central Europe
(B) **Southern Europe✓**
(C) Asia and Europe
(D) Middle East

28. *Name the capital of United Arab Emirates.*
(A) Manama
(B) Sharjah

(C) Dubai
(D) **Abu Dhabi✓**

29. *Turkey is situated in:*
(A) Asia
(B) **Asia and Europe✓**
(C) Europe
(D) Africa

30. *What is West Indies?*
(A) A country
(B) An island
(C) **Sum of islands✓**
(D) Colony

Capitals of the Countries

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 1

1. *The capital of Turkey is:*
(A) Istanbul
(B) **Ankara✓**
(C) Izmir

2. *The capital of Uganda is:*
(A) **Kampala✓**
(B) Libreville
(C) Accra

3. *The capital of China is:*
(A) Shanghai
(B) San Jose
(C) **Beijing✓**

4. *The capital of Kuwait is:*
(A) **Kuwait City✓**
(B) Benghazi
(C) Manama

5. *The capital of Malaysia is:*
(A) Talinn
(B) Amman
(C) **Kuala Lumpur✓**

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 2

1. *The capital of U.S.A. is:*
(A) New York
(B) Los Angeles
(C) **Washington✓**

2. *The capital of Spain is:*
(A) **Madrid✓**
(B) Prague
(C) Brussels

3. *The capital of Italy is:*
(A) Dublin
(B) **Rome✓**
(C) Moroni

4. *The capital of Australia is:*
(A) Melbourne
(B) Adelaide
(C) **Canberra✓**

5 *The capital of Bulgaria is:*
(A) Minsk
(B) **Sofia✓**
(C) Praia

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 3

1. *The capital of Israel is:*
(A) **Jerusalem✓**
(B) Haifa
(C) Nablus

2. *The capital of Iraq is:*
(A) Tehran
(B) Jakarta
(C) **Baghdad✓**

3. *The capital of Japan is:*
(A) **Tokyo✓**
(B) Beijing
(C) Seoul

4. *The capital of United Kingdom is:*
(A) Manchester
(B) **London✓**
(C) Birmingham

5. *The capital of New Zealand is:*
(A) Christchurch
(B) Auckland
(C) **Wellington✓**

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 4

1. *The capital of Poland is:*
(A) Bogota
(B) **Warsaw✓**
(C) Lima

2. *The capital of Sri Lanka is:*
(A) **Colombo✓**
(B) Kandy
(C) Jafna

3. *The capital of Indonesia is:*
(A) Borneo
(B) Bali
(C) **Jakarta✓**

4. *The capital of Germany is:*
(A) **Berlin✓**
(B) Bonn
(C) Geneva

5 *The capital of Egypt is:*
(A) Tripoli

(B) Sharm-ul-Sheikh
(C) Cairo✓

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 5

1. *The capital of Angola is:*
   (A) Vienna
   (B) Luanda✓
   (C) Tirana
2. *The capital of Chad is:*
   (A) N'Djamena✓
   (B) Bogota
   (C) Lusaka
3. *The capital of Finland is:*
   (A) Dublin
   (B) Rome
   (C) Helsinki✓
4. *The capital of Kenya is:*
   (A) Bogota
   (B) Nairobi✓
   (C) Ndjamena
5. *The capital of Monaco is:*
   (A) Valletta
   (B) Port Louis
   (C) Monaco Ville✓

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 6

1. *The capital of Maldives is:*
   (A) Male✓
   (B) Bamako
   (C) Niamey
2. *The capital of Poland is:*
   (A) Roseau
   (B) Quito
   (C) Warsaw✓
3. *The capital of Romania is:*
   (A) Bucharest✓
   (B) Madrid
   (C) Wellington
4. *The capital of Slovakia is:*
   (A) Madrid
   (B) Bratislava✓
   (C) Bern
5. *The capital of Yemen is:*
   (A) Aden
   (B) Sanaa✓
   (C) Tashkent

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 7

1. *The capital of India is:*
   (A) Chenai
   (B) New Delhi✓
   (C) Bombay
2. *The capital of Jamaica is:*
   (A) Seoul
   (B) Riga
   (C) Kingston✓
3. *The capital of Philippines is:*
   (A) Manila City✓
   (B) Warsaw
   (C) Mexico City
4. *The capital of Chile is:*
   (A) Santiago✓
   (B) Ottawa
   (C) Minsk
5. *The capital of Switzerland is:*
   (A) Tbilisi
   (B) Geneva
   (C) Bern✓

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 8

1. *The capital of Kazakhstan is:*
   (A) Bishkek
   (B) Akmola
   (C) Astana✓
2. *The capital of Netherlands is:*
   (A) Budapest
   (B) Amsterdam✓
   (C) Tarawa
3. *The capital of Lebanon is:*
   (A) Beirut✓
   (B) Maifa
   (C) Gaza
4. *The capital of Taiwan is:*
   (A) Vientiane
   (B) Taipei✓
   (C) Maseru
5. *The capital of United Arab Emirates is:*
   (A) Muscat
   (B) Dubai
   (C) Abu Dhabi✓

Countries with Their Same Name Capitals

1. *Which one of the following nations has same name as of its capital?*
   (a) Rwanda (b) Nigeria

(c) Kuwait✓ (d) Argentina

2. *The name of which country is not similar to that of its capital?*
(a) Guatemala (b) Mexico
(c) Panama (d) Cuba✓

3. *Which country and its capital have same name?*
(a) Sudan (b) Djibouti✓
(c) Zambia (d) Chile

4. *What is the name of the capital of Panama?*
(a) Santiago (b) Rio De Janiero
(c) Panama City✓ (d) Sao Paulo

Currency

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 1

1. *Afghani is the currency of:*
(A) Angola
(B) Afghanistan✓
(C) France

2. *Lek is the currency of..................*
(A) Albania✓
(B) Algeria
(C) Brazil

3. *Dinar is the currency of...............*
(A) Saudi Arabia
(B) Oman
(C) Algeria✓

4. *French Franc & Spanish Peseta are currencies of..........*
(A) France
(B) Andorra✓
(C) Spain

5. *New Kwanza is the currency of........*
(A) Angola✓
(B) San Marino
(C) Tuvalu

6. *East Caribbean Dollar is the currency of.........*
(A) Dominican Republic
(B) EL Salvador
(C) Antigua & Barbuda✓

7. *Peso is the currency of..................*
(A) Malawi
(B) Argentina✓
(C) Solomon Islands

8. *Rouble (Russian) is the currency of.....*
(A) Armenia ✓
(B) Azerbaijan
(C) Kazakhstan

9. *Dollar is the currency of...............*
(A) Mexico
(B) Australia✓
(C) Austria

10 *Schiling is the currency of.............*
(A) Slovakia
(B) Lebanon
(C) Austria✓

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 2

1. *Manat is the currency of...............*
(A) Azerbaijan ✓
(B) Kazakhstan
(C) Kyrgyzstan

2. *Dollar is the currency of...............*
(A) Cuba
(B) Mexico
(C) Bahamas✓

3. *Taka is the currency of................*
(A) Nepal
(B) Bangladesh✓
(C) Bolivia

4. *Dollar is the currency of...............*
(A) Finland
(B) Netherlands
(C) Barbados✓

5. *Rouble (Russian) is the currency of.........*
(A) Belarus✓
(B) Moldova
(C) Latvia

6. Franc is the currency of ....
(A) Serbia
(B) Norway
(C) Belgium✓

7. *Dollar is the currency of...............*
(A) Finland
(B) Belize✓
(C) Nigeria

8. *C.F.A. Franc is the currency of......*

(A) **Benin ✓**
(B) Bolivia
(C) Morocco

9. *Dollar is the currency of................*
(A) Colombia
(B) Ecuador
(C) **Bermuda✓**

10. *Ngultrum is the currency of...........*
(A) Georgia
(B) **Bhutan ✓**
(C) Nigeria

OBJECTIVE TEST NO.3

1. *Bolivianos is the currency of..........*
(A) Hungary
(B) Iceland
(C) **Bolivia✓**

2. *Dinar is the currency of................*
(A) **Bosnia-Herzegovina✓**
(B) Kazakhstan
(C) Malaysia

3. Pula is the currency *of.................*
(A) Ukraine
(B) Austria
(C) **Botswana✓**

4. *Cruzado is the currency of............*
(A) Guyana
(B) **Brazil✓**
(C) Paraguay

5. *Dollar is the currency of...............*
(A) **Canada✓**
(B) Argentina
(C) Netherlands

6. *Lev is the currency of.................*
(A) Sudan
(B) **Bulgaria✓**
(C) Somalia

7. *C.F.A.* Franc is the currency *of.......*
(A) **Burkina Faso✓**
(B) Sierra Leone
(C) Mauritius

8. *Franc is the currency of................*
(A) Iceland
(B) Ireland
(C) **Burundi✓**

9. *Riel is the currency of................*
(A) Iran
(B) **Cambodia✓**
(C) Gambia

10. *Dollar is the currency of................*
(A) **Brunei✓**
(B) Tunisia
(C) Jordan

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 4

1. *Escudo is the currency of..............*
(A) Congo
(B) **Cape Verde✓**
(C) Spain

2. *C.F.A. Franc is the currency of.......*
(A) Guinea
(B) Italy
(C) **Cameroon✓**

3. *Peso is the currency of..............*
(A) Panama
(B) **Chile✓**
(C) Ukraine

4. *Yuan is the currency of................*
(A) **China✓**
(B) Korea (North)
(C) Korea (South)

5. *Colone is the currency of...............*
(A) Romania
(B) Cuba
(C) **Costa Rica✓**

6. Dinar is the currency *of................*
(A) **Croatia✓**
(B) Kosovo
(C) Morocco

7. *Pound is the currency of*
(A) Italy
(B) **Cyprus✓**
(C) Israel

8. *Koruna is the currency* of..............
(A) **Czech Republic✓**
(B) Norway
(C) Malta

9. *Korne is the currency* of...........
(A) Sudan
(B) Switzerland
(C) **Denmark✓**

10. *Peso is the currency of.................*
(A) Panama
(B) **Cuba ✓**

(C) Malawi

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 5

1. *C.FA. Franc is the currency of.......*
   - (A) **Congo✓**
   - (B) Lithuania
   - (C) Liberia
2. *Kroner is the currency of................*
   - (A) Denmark
   - (B) Iceland
   - (C) **Norway✓**
3. *Franc is the currency of.................*
   - (A) Denmark
   - (B) **Djibouti✓**
   - (C) Cyprus
4. *East Caribbean Dollar is the currency of...........*
   - (A) **Dominica✓**
   - (B) Fiji
   - (C) Dominican Republic
5. *Sucre is the currency of.................*
   - (A) Malawi
   - (B) **Ecuador ✓**
   - (C) Suriname
6. *Pound is the currency of ....*
   - (A) New Zealand
   - (B) Malta
   - (C) **Egypt✓**
7. *Colon is the currency of.................*
   - (A) **El Salvador✓**
   - (B) Lebanon
   - (C) Kenya
8. *Bipkwele is the currency of............*
   - (A) Latvia
   - (B) Laos
   - (C) **Equatorial Guinea✓**
9. *Kroon is the currency of.................*
   - (A) Romania
   - (B) Poland
   - (C) **Estonia✓**
10. *Birr is the currency of............*
    - (A) Libya
    - (B) **Ethiopia✓**
    - (C) Oman

Changed Geographical Names

1. *The new name of Abyssinia is:*
   - (A) Libya
   - (B) Mauritania
   - (C) Syria
   - (D) **Ethiopia✓**
2. *Ankara is the new name of.*
   - (A) Babylon
   - (B) **Angora✓**
   - (C) Bastille
   - (D) Aleppo
3. *Give the new name of Batavia.*
   - (A) **Jakarta✓**
   - (B) Java
   - (C) Kuala Lumpur
   - (D) Nairobi
4. *The old name of Sri Lanka was:*
   - (A) Panjim
   - (B) Acre
   - (C) **Ceylon✓**
   - (D) Manchukuo
5. *East Pakistan is now called:*
   - (A) Punjab
   - (B) Assam
   - (C) Karachi
   - (D) **Bangladesh✓**
6. *The new name of "Sandwich Islands" is:*
   - (A) Zaire
   - (B) **Hawaiin Islands✓**
   - (C) Nauru
   - (D) Fiji
7. *The changed name of Persia is:*
   - (A) **Iran✓**
   - (B) Iraq
   - (C) Palestine
   - (D) Jordan
8. *Give the new name of Constantinople.*
   - (A) Athens
   - (B) **Istanbul✓**
   - (C) Rome
   - (D) Cairo
9. *Taiwan is the new name of:*
   - (A) Nyasaland
   - (B) Cristiania

(C) Tanganyka
(D) Formosa✓

10. *East Indies is now called:*
(A) West Indies
(B) Malaysia
(C) Indonesia✓
(D) Philippines

11. *Nippon is the new name of:*
(A) Japan✓
(B) Laos
(C) Vietnam
(D) South Korea

12. *Pipri (Pakistan) is now called:*
(A) Quetta
(B) Thatta
(C) Karachi
(D) Bin Qasim✓

13. *Mayanmar is the changed name of:*
(A) Bhutan
(B) Maldives
(C) Burma✓
(D) Nepal

14. *Siam was the old name of:*
(A) Thailand✓
(B) Mongolia
(C) Cambodia
(D) Mauritius

15. *Rangoon's new name is:*
(A) Bishkek
(B) Koin
(C) Panaji
(D) Yangon✓

16. *Peking is now called:*
(A) Tokyo
(B) Beijing✓
(C) Seoul
(D) Shanghai

17. *Dhaka was formerly called:*
(A) Salisbury
(B) East Pakistan
(C) Montgomery
(D) Dacca✓

18. *Lyallpur is now called:*
(A) Faisalabad✓
(B) Sahiwal.
(C) Hyderabad
(D) Attock

19. *Give the old name of Athens.*
(A) Antioch
(B) Athinai✓
(C) Tananarive
(D) Frunze

20. *South West Africa is now called:*
(A) Tanzania
(B) Zambia
(C) Namibia✓
(D) Kenya

Geographical Epithets (Countries)

1. *Which country is called "Land of Mountains"?*
(a) Mongolia (b) Japan
(c) Nepal✓ (d) Indonesia

2. *What is geographical epithet of Japan?*
(a) Land of lilies (b) Land of amber
(c) Land of contrasts **(d) Land of rising sun✓**

3. *Which country is called "Flower Garden of Europe"?*
(a) United Kingdom (b) France
(c) Netherlands✓ (d) Denmark

4. *Which country is called "Gift of Nile"?*
(a) Sudan (b) Libya
(c) Algeria **(d) Egypt✓**

5. *What is the geographical epithet of Bahrain?*
(a) Isle of pearls✓ (b) Emerald island
(c) Land of morning calm (d) Gift of Nile

6. *Which country enjoys the epithet of "Land of the Golden Fibre"?*
(a) China **(b) Bangladesh✓**
(c) Australia (d) Finland

7. *Give the name of the country which is called "Land of Thousand Islands".*
(a) Philippines (b) Japan
(c) Indonesia✓ (d) West Indies

8. *To which country, the epithet "Cockpit of Europe" refers?*
   (a) France (b) Luxembourg
   (c) Netherlands **(d) Belgium✓**

9. *What is the epithet of New Zealand*
   (a) Britain of South✓ (b) Emerald Island
   (c) Island Continent (d) Land of Mountains

10. *Which country is called "Island Continent"?*
    (a) United Kingdom **(b) Australia✓**
    (c) Iceland (d) Canada

11. *Which country is called "Horn of Africa"?*
    (a) Egypt (b) Sudan
    (c) Somalia✓ (d) Eritrea

Geographical Epithets (Cities)

1. *Which city is called "City of Bazaars"?*
   (a) Cairo✓ (b) Bangkok
   (c) Lahore (d) Jakarta

2. *What is the geographical epithet of New York?*
   (a) City of Parks (b) City of Peace
   (c) City of Freedom **(d) City of Skyscrapers✓**

3. *Which city is called "Forbidden City"?*
   (a) Tokyo (Japan) (b) Manila (Philippines)
   (c) Lahore (Pakistan) ✓ (d) Warsaw (Poland)

4. *Which city is called "Manchester of Pakistan"?*
   (a) Karachi **(b) Faisalabad✓**
   (c) Gujranwala (d) Hyderabad

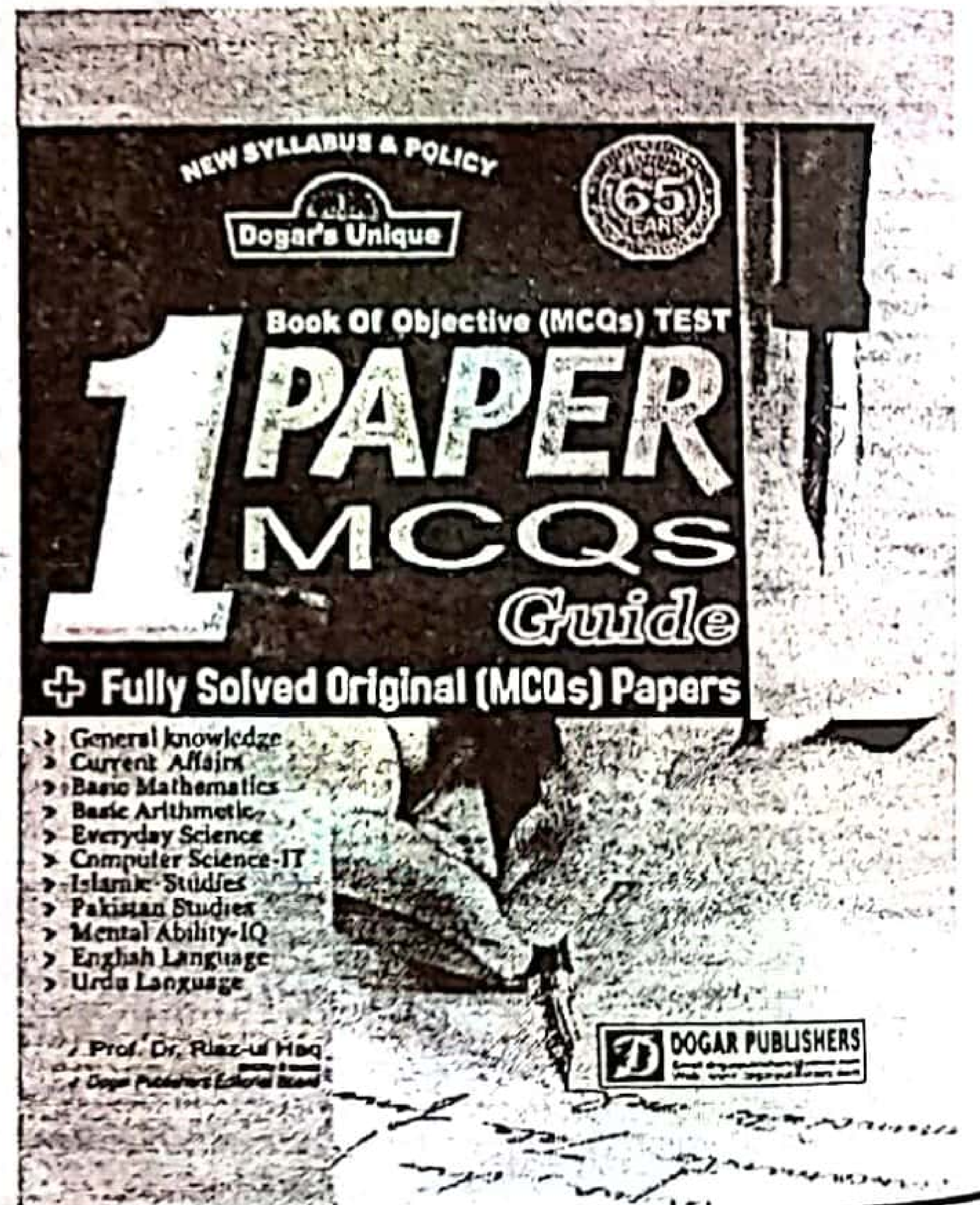
5. *What is the geographical epithet of Chicago?*
   (a) Windy City✓ (b) City of Angels
   (c) City of Parks (d) City of Golden Gate

6. *Which city is called the "Pyramid City"?*
   (a) Cairo (Egypt) ✓ (b) Bangkok (Thailand)
   (c) Beijing (China) (d) Tripoli (Libya)

7. *Which city is called "Gateway of India"?*
   (a) Kolkata **(b) Mumbai✓**
   (c) Madras (d) Amritsar

8. *What is the geographical epithet of Sheraz (Iran)?*
   (a) City of Lillies (b) City of Tombs
   (c) City of Palaces
   (d) City of Roses & Nightingales✓

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Islamic Studies (MCQs)

1. ***One pair of books is not among the Sahahe Sitta:***
(A) Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim (B) Sahih Bukhari, Sunnan Tirmizi
(C) Sahih Bukhari, Shamail Tirmizi (D) Sahih Bukhari, Sunan Ibn-e-Maja
2. ***It is the first Book of Hadith that was compiled by anyone:***
(A) Sahih Bukhari (B) Sunnan Ibne Dawood
(C) Muata Imam Malik (D) Sahih Muslim
3. ***Hazrat Adam (AS) is a word of ______ language.***
(A) Hebrew (B) Syriani.
(C) Arabic (D) Persian
4. ***Height of Hazrat Adam (AS) was:***
(A) 50 feet (B) 70 feet
(C) 90 feet (D) 100 feet
5. ***Hazrat Adam's (AS) grave is present in:***
(A) Sri Lanka (B) Saudi Arabia
(C) Palestine (D) Jordan
6. ***Hazrat Adam (AS) had _______ daughters.***
(A) 2 (B) 5
(C) 7 (D) 10
7. ***Cane killed Abel because he (Abel) wanted to marry:***
(A) Akleema (B) Ghaza
(C) Both (D) None of the above
8. ***Hazrat Adam (AS) had ______ sons.***
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five
9. ***He was the youngest son of Hazrat Adam (AS):***
(A) Hazrat Shees (AS) (B) Cane
(C) Abel (D) None of the above
10. ***Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons were made by ______ first of all.***
(A) Hazrat Shees (AS) (B) Hazrat Idrees (AS)
(C) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (D) None of them
11. ***______ "Sahifay' were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS).***
(A) 10 (B) 20
(C) 30 (D) 40
12. ***He was called Abu-ul-Bashr Sani:***
(A) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) (B) Hazrat Shees (AS)
(C) Hazrat Noah (AS) (D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
13. ***The Nation of Noah worshipped ______ idols.***
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Five (D) Eight
14. ***The nation of ______ was exterminated through the scourage of floods.***
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Yakoob (AS)
(C) Hazrat Noah (AS) (D) None of the above
15. ***Hazrat Noah (AS) remained in the boat for about six months. Where had his boat stopped?***

(A) Saudia Arabia (B) Syria
(C) India (D) Turkey

16. ***About ______ people were with him in the boat.***
(A) 40 (B) 50
(C) 60 (D) 80

17. ***'Aad' was the nation of:***
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Hood (AS) (D) None of the above

18. ***After seven day's continuous thunderous rain and storm the nation of ______ was destroyed.***
(A) Hazrat Salih (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) Hazrat Noah (AS)

19. ***The nation of Samood was preached by:***
(A) Hazrat Yakoob (AS) (B) Hazrat Salih (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) Hazrat Haroon (AS)

20. ***The miracle of a pregnant female camel was sent to the nation of:***
(A) A'd (B) Samood
(C) Israel (D) None of them

21. ***The soap was made by ______ first of all.***
(A) Hazrat Ishaq (AS) (B) Hazrat Yusha (AS)
(C) Hazrat Younas (AS) (D) Hazrat Salih (AS)

22. ***Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) was born in the present day ______.***
(A) Iraq (B) Palestine
(C) Saudi Arabia (D) Syria

23. ***Only ______ Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Ibraheem (AS).***
(A) 3 (B) 10
(C) 15 (D) 20

24. ***Hazrat Sara (RA) the wife of Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) and the mother of Hazrat Ishaq (AS) was the sister of Prophet:***
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (D) None of the above

25. ***She was the wife of Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) and the daughter of the Pharoah of Egypt:***
(A) Hazrat Sara (RA) (B) Hazrat Hajra (RA)
(C) None of them

26. ***Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) was ______ years old when Hazrat Ismaeel (AS) was born to Hazrat Hajra (RA).***
(A) 70 (B) 86
(C) 90 (D) 100

27. ***Hazrat Ibraheem's (AS) grave is found in:***
(A) Saudi Arabia (B) Palestine
(C) Iraq (D) Syria

28. ***The nation of ______ (AS) was destroyed by a rain of stones.***
(A) Hazrat Salih (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) None of the above

29. ***Israel was the son of:***
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Ismael (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ishaq (AS) (D) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)

30. **Israel was ______ years old when Hazrat Ishaq (AS) died.**
(A) 50 (B) 100
(C) 120 (D) 147

31. **The following Prophet suffered from blindness in his old age:**
(A) Hazrat Yunas (AS) (B) Hazrat Ishaq (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ismaeel (AS) (D) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)

32. **Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was the son of:**
(A) Hazrat Ishaq (AS) (B) Hazrat Ismaeel (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) (D) None of the above

33. **The mountains would break by the miracle of:**
(A) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) (B) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ishaq (AS) (D) Hazrat Yahya (AS)

34. **Hazrat Musa (AS) married the daughter of the Prophet ______.**
(A) Hazrat Yusha (AS) (B) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

35. **He sacrificed a bull, placed woods on it and the fire came from the sky to cook that meat. Which Prophet is credited with this miracle?**
(A) Hazrat Dawood (AS) (B) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ilyas (AS) (D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

36. **After sleeping for a 100 years he again woke up:**
(A) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (B) Hazrat Zu-al-Kafl (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yusha (AS) (D) None of the above

37. **As a result of Hazrat Zakria's (AS) prayer the following Prophet was born?**
(A) Hazrat Isa (AS) (B) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(C) Hazrat Imran (AS) (D) Hazrat Yahya (AS)

38. **Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was thrown into a well by his brothers. What was his age at that time?**
(A) 10 years (B) 15 years
(C) 20 years (D) 25 years

39. **Hazrat Yousaf (AS) remained in the well for:**
(A) 5 days (B) 10 days
(C) 3 days (D) 15 days.

40. **Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was put into the jail by the king of Egypt. He remained behind the bars for:**
(A) 3 years (B) 5 years
(C) 10 years (D) 15 years

41. **Hazrat Yousaf (AS) and Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) met each other after a period of:**
(A) 20 years (B) 30 years
(C) 40 years (D) 50 years

42. **The following Prophet was the maternal grandfather of Hazrat Ayub (AS):**
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS) (B) Hazrat Haroon (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) None of the above

43. **Hazrat Ayub (AS) was famous for his quality of:**
(A) Generosity (B) Patience
(C) Sympathy (D) All of the above

44. **The nation of ______ committed embezzlement in the trusts.**
(A) Hazrat Salih (AS) (B) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)

(C) Hazrat Ilyas (AS) (D) Hazrat Idrees (AS)

45. ***He was given the title of the "Speaker of the Prophets" (خطیب الانبیا).***
(A) Hazrat Hood (AS) (B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Shoaib (AS) (D) None of the above

46. ***He wept too much over the destruction of his nation that he got blinded:***
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(C) Hazrat Hood (AS) (D) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)

47. ***Which Prophet had to commit a murder at the age of 30?***
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS) (B) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) None of the above

48. ***When the army of Pharoah was pursuing the Israelis, Hazrat Musa (AS) crossed the following sea:***
(A) The Mediterranean Sea (B) The Red Sea
(C) The Dead Sea (D) None of the above

49. ***When Hazrat Ilyas (AS) prayed for his nation, it rained after a period of:***
(A) 2 years (B) 3 years
(C) 3 12 years (D) 5 years

50. ***At the time of Bait-ul-Makdas' destruction, all the copies of Taurait (توریت) were destroyed and scattered. He reassembled Taurait:***
(A) Hazrat Haroon (AS) (B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (D) None of the above

51. ***Which Prophet would ride a donkey?***
(A) Hazrat Zu-al-Kalf (ذوالکفل) (AS) (B) Hazrat Younas (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

52. ***At the order of King Bakht Nasr Hazrat Uzair (AS) spent _____ years in jail:***
(A) 50 (B) 60
(C) 70 (D) 90

53. ***Taloot (طالوت) was the father-in-law of ________.***
(A) Hazrat Dawood (داؤد) (AS) (B) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) (D) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)

54. ***He was a good player of flute:***
(A) Hazrat Yusha (AS) (یوشع) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) Hazrat Dawood (AS)

55. ***He knew the language of the birds (besides Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)):***
(A) Hazrat Ilyas (AS) (B) Hazrat Salih (AS)
(C) Hazrat Shoaib (AS) (D) Hazrat Dawood (AS)

56. ***The fountain of metal ______ flowed for Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) as a miracle.***
(A) Gold (B) Silver
(C) Copper (D) None of the above

57. ***Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) founded the following famous mosque:***
(A) Al-Aqsa (B) Al-Kartaba
(C) Blue Mosque of Istanbul (D) None of the above

58. ***The following bird would convey the message of Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) to the queen Saba:***
(A) Dove (B) Pigeon
(C) The Woodpecker (D) None of the above

59. ***Which Prophet would earn his living by making wallets (زنبیلیں)?***
(A) Hazrat Dawood (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) (D) None of the above

60. ***Which Prophet has been called as Zun-Noon (ذوالنون) in the Holy Quran?***
(A) Hazrat Yousaf (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) Hazrat Younas (AS)

61. ***How long Hazrat Younas (AS) remained in the abdomen of the fish?***
(A) 20 days (B) 30 days
(C) 40 days (D) 50 days

62. ***He was a carpenter:***
(A) Hazrat Yusha (AS) (B) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ilyas (AS) (D) Hazrat Zakria (AS).

63. ***Hazrat Zakria (AS) was the contemporary of:***
(A) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (B) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Isa (RA) (D) None of the above

64. ***Hazrat Isa (AS) was the cousin of:***
(A) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) None of the above

65. ***King Herodus ordered the execution of _______ at the behest of a dancer Sloma.***
(A) Hazrat Isa (AS) (B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) Hazrat Yahya (AS)

66. ***He married at the age of 30:***
(A) Hazrat Isa (AS) (B) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(C) Both (D) None of the above

67. ***He would cure the victims of leprosy as a miracle:***
(A) Hazrat Idrees (AS) (B) Hazrat Ilyas (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) Hazrat Isa (AS)

68. ***The following Roman governor ordered the execution of Hazrat Isa (AS):***
(A) Theodore (B) Herodus
(C) Politus (D) None of the above

69. ***He is called as Najeeb-Ullah (نجیب اللہ):***
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS) (B) Hazrat Dawood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) None of the above

70. ***Atiq was the title of:***
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS) (B) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (D) Hazrat Umar (RA)

71. ***He levied Zakat on horses:***
(A) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) (B) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(C) Hazrat Umar (RA) (D) Hazrat Ali (RA)

72. ***He adopted the title of Ameer ul-Momneen (امیر المومنین) for the first time:***
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Ali (RA) (D) Walid bin Abdul Malik

73. ***He is called as Sani Asnain (ثانی اثنین):***
(A) Hazrat Noah (AS) (B) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

74. ***He had knowledge of the interpretation of dreams:***
(A) Hazrat Isa (AS) (B) Hazrat Haroon (AS)

(C) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) (D) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

75. *"He would have been Prophet were I not the last one," the Prophet (PBUH) said this about:*
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Masa'b bin Umair (RA) (D) None of the above

76. *Who added the words (الصلوۃ خیر من النوم) into the 'Fajr' Azan?*
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA) (D) Abdul Malik bin Marwan

77. *He added 2nd Azan for Friday prayers:*
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Usman (RA) (D) Hazrat Ali (RA)

78. *He exempted horses from Zakat:*
(A) Hazrat Ali (RA) (B) Walid bin Abd-ul-Malik
(C) Haroon-ur-Rashid (D) None of the above

79. *The tragic incident of 'Karbala' (کربلا) took place in Moharram ______.*
(A) 58 A.H. (B) 61 A.H.
(C) 65 A.H. (D) 70 A.H.

80. *She was alive at the time of 'Karbala' tragedy:*
(A) Hazrat Ayesha (RA) (B) Hazrat Hafsa (RA)
(C) Hazrat Mamoona (RA) (D) Hazrat Umm-e-Salma (RA)

81. *The Mosque of the Prophet (PBUH) was damaged due to fire in the reign of:*
(A) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA) (B) Walid bin Abdul Malik
(C) Mamoon-ur-Rasheed (D) Motasim Billah (معتصم باللہ)

82. *The Jamia Mosque of Damascus was built by:*
(A) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA) (B) Abdul Malik bin Marwan
(C) Walid bin Abdul Malik (D) None of the above

83. *Al-Azhar Mosque was completed in:*
(A) 920 A.D. (B) 950 A.D.
(C) 972 A.D. (D) 990 A.D.

84. *The Badshahi Mosque of Lahore was got built by:*
(A) Akbar (B) Alamgir
(C) Shah Jahan (D) Jahangir

85. *Faisal Mosque of Islamabad is the biggest mosque in Pakistan. It was opened for the public in:*
(A) 1975 (B) 1980
(C) 1987 (D) 1990

86. *It is the 3rd source of Islamic Fiqh:*
(A) The Quran (B) The Hadith
(C) Ijtehad (D) Ijma

87. *It is called as Umm-us-Saheehain (ام الصحیحین):*
(A) Bukhari Sharif (B) Muslim Sharif
(C) Sunan Nisai (D) Mauta Imam Malik

88. *Muhammad bin Ismaeel's Bukhari comprises:*
(A) 1,000 Hadiths (B) 2,000 Hadiths
(C) 3,000 Hadiths (D) 4,000 Hadiths

89. *Imam Bukhari (RA) was born in ______ and died in ______.*
(A) 190 and 250 A.H. (B) 190 and 270 A.H.

(C) 194 and 256 A.H. (D) 120 and 200 A.H.

90. ***These two books are called Sahihain (صحیحین):***
(A) Bukhari Sharif, Sunan Ibn-e-Maja
(B) Bukhari Sharif, Sunan Ibn-e-Dawood
(C) Bukhari Sharif, Muslim Sharif
(D) None of the above

91. ***Hazrat Imam Tirmazy (RA) was a student of:***
(A) Imam Bukhari (RA) (B) Imam Muslim bin Hajaj (RA)
(C) Imam Abu Dawood (RA) (D) Imam Nisai (RA)

92. ***Sulaiman bin Ashat is the name of Imam Abu Dawood (RA). Who was Ahmad bin Shoaib?***
(A) Imam Bukhari (RA) (B) Imam Nisai (RA)
(C) Ibn-e-Maja (RA) (D) None of the above

93. ***The famous book of Fiqh "Kitab-ul-Kharaj" (درس نظامیہ) was written by:***
(A) Imam Abu Hanifa (RA) (B) Imam Shafee (RA)
(C) Imam Malik (RA) (D) Amam Abu Yousaf (RA)

94. ***He was called as the kidnapper of the scholars:***
(A) Haroon-ur-Rasheed (B) Abu-Jafar al-Mansoor
(C) Mahmood Ghaznavi (D) None of the above

95. ***Which of the following was a mystic?***
(A) Shah Jahan (B) Alamgir
(C) Dara Shakoh (D) None of the above

96. ***He founded the school of Dars-e-Nizamia (کتاب الخراج) in Indo-Pak:***
(A) Mulla Umar (B) Mulla Nizam-ud-Din
(C) Fareed-ud-Din Atar (D) None of the above

97. ***When was Rabla Basry (RA) born?***
(A) 80 A.H. (B) 95 A.H.
(C) 110 A.H. (D) 120 A.H.

98. ***He revolted against Akbar's Deen-e-Ilahi first of all:***
(A) Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani (RA) (B) Khawaja Baqee Billah (RA)
(C) Shah Wali Ullah (RA) (D) None of them

99. ***Sheikh Ahmad of Sirhand (RA) was given the title of Mujadid Alf Sani by:***
(A) Shah Wali Ullah (RA) (B) Allama Iqbal
(C) Mulla Abdul Hakeem (D) Abu-ul-Fazl

100. ***Hazrat Baba Fareed Ganj Shakr (RA) was married to the daughter of:***
(A) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak (B) Al-Tutmash
(C) Muhammad Tughluk (D) Balban

101. ***He founded the chain of Nakshbandy in the Sub-continent:***
(A) Shah Wali Ullah (RA) (B) Hazrat Baba Fareed (RA)
(C) Khawaja Baqee Billah (RA) (D) Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA)

102. ***He got built the mausoleum of Hazrat Zakria Multani (RA):***
(A) Sultan Mahmood (B) Shahab-ud-Din Ghori
(C) Rukn-ud-Din Alam (D) None of them

103. ***What was the relation between Hazrat Baba Fareed and Hazrat Zakria Multani (RA)?***
(A) Cousins (B) Father and son
(C) Father and son-in-law (D) None of the above

104. ***He was founder of the system of Chishtia (چشتیہ) in the Subcontinent:***

(A) Hazrat Baba Fareed (RA) (B) Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA)
(C) Zakria Multani (RA) (D) Mueen-ud-Din Chishti Ajmaree (RA)

105. *Kashf-ul-Mahjub (کشف المحجوب) is the book of:*
(A) Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA) (B) Khawaja Bakhtiar Kaky (RA)
(C) Shah Wali Ullah (RA) (D) Imam Ghazali (RA)

106. *He had ordered Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA) to come to Lahore for preaching:*
(A) Hazrat Khawaja Bakhtiar Kaky (RA)
(B) Mueen-ud-Din Chishty Ajmaree (RA)
(C) Mahmood Ghaznavi (RA)
(D) Masood Ghaznavi (RA)

107. *He got built the mausoleum of Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA):*
(A) Masood Ghaznavi (RA) (B) Muhammad Ghori (RA)
(C) Zaheer-ud-Dola (D) None of the above

108. *He implemented the system of extracting labour from prisoners first of all:*
(A) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(B) Al-Saffa
(C) King Zain-ul-Abdeen of Kashmir
(D) None of the above

109. *The rule of the pious caliphs lasted for about 30 years. How long the Banu Ummayad ruled?*
(A) 100 years (B) 150 years
(C) 90 years (D) 200 years

110. *The total number of Ummayad rulers was:*
(A) 10 (B) 14
(C) 18 (D) 25

111. *He made the Arabic official language:*
(A) Hazrat Umar (RA) (B) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA)
(C) Abdul Malik bin Marwan (D) None of the above

112. *Begging was a crime during the reign of:*
(A) Hazrat Umar (RA) (B) Hazrat Usman (RA)
(C) Walid bin Abdul Malik (D) Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA)

113. *This battle ended the rule of the Ummayads:*
(A) Rahta (B) Zob
(C) Ajnadayn (D) None of the above

114. *He dismissed Tariq bin Ziad and Muhammad bin Qasim:*
(A) Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA) (B) Walid bin Abdul Malik
(C) Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik (D) Haroon-ur-Rasheed

115. *Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA) was given the title of 5th pious Caliph by:*
(A) Imam Abu Haneefa (RA) (B) Hazrat Sufyan Sory (RA)
(C) Imam Bukhari (RA) (D) Imam Hanbal (RA)

116. *He established the Postal system:*
(A) Hazrat Usman (RA) (B) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(C) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA) (D) Walid bin Abdul Malik

117. *He was the founder of Abbasids:*
(A) Haroon-ur-Rasheed (B) Abu Jafar Al-Mansoor
(C) Abu Al-Abbas Al-Saffa (D) Mehdi

118. *The Abbasids ruled from 132 A.H. to:*
(A) 640 A.H. (B) 656 A.H.

(C) 660 A.H. (D) 670 A.H.

119. ***Baghdad was inhabitated by:***
(A) Abu Jafar Al-Mansoor (B) Haroon-ur-Rasheed
(C) Mamoon-ur-Rasheed (D) Mehdi

120. ***Baghdad remained capital of the Abbasids for about:***
(A) 450 years (B) 490 years
(C) 500 years (D) 509 years

121. ***How many caliphs died at Baghdad?***
(A) None (B) 20
(C) 30 (D) 35

122. ***He performed Hajj on foot from Baghdad to Makkah:***
(A) Al-Saffa (B) Al-Mansoor
(C) Haroon-ur-Rasheed (D) Mamoon-ur-Rasheed

123. ***The first capital of the Abbasids was:***
(A) Baghdad (B) Madeenat-ul-Islam
(C) Hashmia (D) None of the above

124. ***Shah Wali Ullah (RA) was influenced by:***
(A) Imam Ibn-e-Tamia (RA) (B) Imam Ghazali (RA)
(C) Sheikh Ahmad of Sirhind (RA) (D) All of them

125. ***Ibn-e-Khaldun is the founder of Sociology. His real name was:***
(A) Abdullah (B) Abd-ur-Rehman
(C) Mansoor (D) Waleed

126. ***Ibn-e-Khaldun was born in 732 A.H. in:***
(A) Spain (B) Tunisia
(C) Iran (D) Turkey

127. ***Science of "Philosophy of History" was founded by:***
(A) Ibn-e-Rushd (B) Ibn-e-Khaldun
(C) Jabir bin Hayan (D) Ibn-ul-Haitham

128. ***Sun spots were discovered by _____ first of all.***
(A) Ibn-ul-Baitar (B) Ibn-e-Rushd
(C) Avicenna (D) None of the above

129. ***Averroes is the English name of:***
(A) Muhammad Bin Musa Al-Khawarzami
(B) Jabir Ibn Hayyan
(C) Abu Ali Sina
(D) Ibn-e-Rushd

130. ***The famous book "Hisab al Jabr Wal Muqabala" translated in Latin and taught in the European universities until the 16th century was written by:***
(A) Al-Gorism (B) Avicenna
(C) Averroes (D) None of the above

131. ***He laid the foundation of geographical science in Arabic:***
(A) Avicenna (B) Rhazes
(C) Al-Gorism (D) Ibn-ul-Haitham

132. ***He prepared methods for dying of cloth and leather:***
(A) Al-Kindus (B) Rhazes
(C) Al-Hazan (D) Geber

133. ***Al-Gorism is the English name of:***

(A) Abu Ishaq Kindi
(B) Zakaria Al-Razi
(C) Abu Ali Sina
(D) Musa Khawarzami

134. ***He is called as the father of Paediatrics:***
(A) Abu Ali Sina
(B) Al-Mawardi
(C) Toosi
(D) None of the above

135. ***'Al Qanun fil Tib' is a famous book of:***
(A) Al-Gorism
(B) Avicenna
(C) Al-Razi
(D) Averroes

136. ***He discovered that light travels faster than sound:***
(A) Ibn Al-Baitar
(B) Alhazan
(C) Al-Baruni
(D) None of the above

137. ***He gave an understanding to the terms of longitudes and latitudes:***
(A) Al-Gorism
(B) Avicenna
(C) Al-Baruni
(D) Abu Ishaq Kindi

138. ***He is famous for his optical works:***
(A) Al-Baitar
(B) Alhazan
(C) Ibn-e-Rushd
(D) Averroes

139. ***He identified gravity as a force:***
(A) Alhazan
(B) Al-Gorism
(C) Al-Baruni
(D) Kindi

140. ***Alhazan is the English name of:***
(A) Al-Bairuni
(B) Toosi
(C) Ibn Al-Haitham
(D) None of the above

141. ***He was a Spanish Muslim Botanist and made a complete collection of plants and herbs extending from Spain to Syria:***
(A) Al-Mawardi
(B) Ibn Al-Baitar
(C) Al-Battani
(D) Nasir-ud-Din Toosi

142. ***He was an authority on Islamic Fiqh and Jurisprudence:***
(A) Al-Mawardi
(B) Al-Zahrwi
(C) Averroes
(D) Toosi

143. ***He was a learned political economist and the author of Al Ahkam-us-Sultaniah:***
(A) Ibn-e-Rushd
(B) Al-Battani
(C) Al-Zahrawi
(D) Al-Mawardi

144. ***He is better known as Mamoon of the West:***
(A) Avicenna
(B) Al-Gorism
(C) Al-Zahrawi
(D) Averroes

145. ***He got built the Maragha Observatory for astronomical researches:***
(A) Al-Zahrawi
(B) Al-Mawardi
(C) Toosi
(D) Al-Battani

146. ***He was an excellent observer of lunar and solar eclipses and explained the phenomenon of Equinoxes and prepared Islamic Lunar Calendar:***
(A) Abul-Qasim Al-Zahrawi
(B) Nasir Toosi
(C) Al-Mawardi
(D) Al-Battani

147. ***The decimal system in place of sexagecimal system was introduced by:***
(A) Al-Fazin
(B) Al-Kindi
(C) Al-Khwarizami
(D) Al-Nasai

148. ***Noman was the name of:***

(A) Imam Abu Hanifa (RA) (B) Imam Shafee (RA)
(C) Imam Malik (RA) (D) Imam Hanbal (RA)

149. ***It is the only international organisation established in the name of religion:***
(A) European Union (B) Organisation of African Countries
(C) ASEAN (D) OIC

150. ***Organisation of Islamic Countries has a membership of:***
(A) 40 countries (B) 50 countries
(C) 55 countries (D) 60 countries

151. ***The OIC was established in 1969 (Sept.) at:***
(A) Dhaka (B) Rabat
(C) Casablanca (D) Cairo

152. ***Headquarters of OIC is situated in:***
(A) Makkah (B) Jaddah
(C) Riyadh (D) Madina

153. ***The second OIC meeting was held in 1974 at:***
(A) Rabat (B) Tehran
(C) Lahore (D) Makkah

154. ***Lahore was the place of _______ summit of the OIC.***
(A) 2nd (B) 3rd
(C) 4th (D) 5th

155. ***What is the name of the minaret built at the place of 2nd summit conference at Lahore in 1974?***
(A) Yadgar (B) Summit Minar
(C) Conference Minar (D) None of the above

156. ***The height of Summit Minar is:***
(A) 120 feet (B) 130 feet
(C) 138 feet (D) 150 feet

157. ***The Summit Minar has been constructed at:***
(A) Iqbal Park (B) Badshahi Mosque
(C) State Guest House (D) Assembly Hall, Lahore

158. ***The Eighth Summit of the OIC was held at Tehran in:***
(A) Dec. 1995 (B) Dec. 1997
(C) Dec. 1999 (D) None of the above

159. ***During the 2nd Summit of the OIC the Muslim heads of state offered their Juma prayers in the Imamat of _______.***
(A) Shah Ahmad Noorani (B) Abdul Sattar Niazi
(C) Maulana Maudoodi (D) Sheikh Abdul Qadir Azad

160. ***Shah Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia managed to arrange the first meeting of the Motamar-e-A'lam-e-Islami (موتمر عالم اسلامی) in the year:***
(A) 1915 (B) 1920
(C) 1926 (D) 1930

161. ***The first conference of Motamar-e-A'lam-e-Islami was held at Makkah and the 2nd was held at:***
(A) Makkah (B) Madina
(C) Bait-ul-Makdis (D) Riyadh

162. ***The 3rd and 4th conferences were held in 1949 and 1951 at:***
(A) Makkah (B) Karachi

C) Madina (D) Jaddah

The present Secretary-General of Motamar-e-A'lam-e-Islami belongs to:
A) Pakistan (B) Saudi Arabia
C) Egypt (D) Iran

Esmot Abdul Majeed is the Secretary-General of:
A) OIC (B) Motamar-e-A'lam-e-Islami
C) Arab League (D) General Assembly

He is the Secretary-General of the OIC:
(A) Raja Zafar-ul-Haq (B) Izud-Din Lawraki
(C) Mamoon Abdul Gayyum (D) None of the above

Kalima Tayyaba is written on the flag of:
(A) Kuwait (B) Iran
(C) Saudi Arabia (D) UAE

It is the largest Islamic country by area:
(A) Sudan (B) Egypt
(C) Kazakstan (D) Indonesia

Kazakstan is the ______ largest country in the world.
(A) 5th (B) 7th
(C) 9th (D) 11th

It is the most populated Islamic country in the world:
(A) Bangladesh (B) Pakistan
(C) Indonesia (D) Turkey

Pakistan is the ______ most populated Islamic country.
(A) 2nd (B) 3rd
(C) 4th (D) 5th

Ikhwan-ul-Muslimeen was founded by:
(A) Syed Qutb (B) Hassan-ul-Bana
(C) Hassan-ud-Din Afghani (D) None of the above

The literal meaning of 'Zam Zam' (زمزم) is:
(A) Flowing one (B) Stopped one
(C) Stinking one (D) None of the above

Zam Zam is the word of ______ language.
(A) Arabic (B) Persian
(C) Urdu (D) Egyptian

Zam Zam had created a flood-like situation due to its constant bubbling in:
(A) 805 A.D. (B) 909 A.D.
(C) 1050 A.D. (D) 1150 A.D.

The present building of Zam Zam was constructed in:
(A) 1050 A.D. (B) 1350 A.D.
(C) 1490 A.D. (D) 1661 A.D.

The depth of Zam Zam well is:
(A) 100 feet (B) 120 feet
(C) 140 feet (D) 170 feet

Literal meaning of 'Iblees' (ابلیس) is:
A) Angry one (B) Disputious
C) Disappointed one (D) None of the above

"Iblees" refused to prostrate before Hazrat Adam (AS). How many times

this event has been repeated in the Holy Quran?
(A) 5 times (B) 9 times
(C) 12 times (D) 15 times

179. 'Ramazan' literally means:
(A) to stop (B) to hesitate
(C) to burn (D) All of the above

180. The following river had dried up at the time of Hazrat Muhammad's (PBUH) birth:
(A) Sada (B) Euphrates
(C) Tigris (D) Amazon

181. In which Ghazwa the Prophet (PBUH) had to miss four prayers?
(A) Badr (B) Uhad
(C) Ditch (D) Hunain

182. Initially the Prophet (PBUH) waged defensive wars. In which battle did he has aggressive designs?
(A) Hunain (B) Al-Ahzab
(C) Khyber (D) Conquest of Makkah

183. During the Ghazwa Uhad at the martyrdom of Hazrat _______ it was rumoured that the Prophet (PBUH) had been martyred.
(A) Jafar bin Tayyar (RA) (B) Mas'ab bin Umair (RA)
(C) Abdullah bin Rawaha (RA) (D) None of them

184. He cried aloud during the Ghazwa of Uhad to announce that the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was alive:
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Usman (RA) (D) Hazrat Ka'b bin Malik (RA)

185. The first bow (سجدہ) in the Holy Quran occurs in the Surah:
(A) Al-Maida (B) Al-Ina'am
(C) Younas (D) Ibraheem

186. The first bow (سجدہ) occurs in the Para No.:
(A) 7 (B) 8
(C) 9 (D) 10

187. In the following two paras two bows occur:
(A) 15 and 30 (B) 19 and 30
(C) 20 and 30 (D) 25 and 30

188. He wrote an interpretation of the Holy Quran in which no dot (نقطہ) has been used:
(A) Allama Ibn-e-Kaseer (B) Allama Sayuty
(C) Allama Faizi (D) None of the above

189. According to the Holy Quran the men of Kahf (اصحاب کہف) slept for a period of:
(A) 200 years (B) 300 years
(C) 309 years (D) 409 years

190. Jamal-ud-Din Afghani tried to get the translation of the Holy Quran in the following language:
(A) Russian (B) Afghani
(C) Egyptian (D) None of the above

191. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered his prayers in the leadership (امامت) of _______ for the first time.

(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Jibraeel (AS)
(D) Hazrat Adam (AS)

192. ***Dakhan (دخان) is a Surah of the Holy Quran. It literally means:***
(A) Weeping
(B) Sleeping
(C) Drinking
(D) Smoke

193. ***The Zakhraf (زخرف) is a Surah of the Holy Quran. It means:***
(A) Copper
(B) Silver
(C) Zince
(D) Gold

194. ***Which Surah was revealed as a complete Surah for the first time:***
(A) Al-Alk
(B) Al-Mudassar
(C) Al-Ikhlas
(D) Al-Fatiha

195. ***Most systems of mysticism originate from Hazrat Ali (RA) except one which originates from Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA). Point that out:***
(A) Chishtia
(B) Sohrawardia
(C) Nakshbandia
(D) None of the above

196. ***Al-Aruba was the name of ______ before Islam.***
(A) Friday (جمعہ)
(B) Saturday
(C) Sunday
(D) Monday

197. ***The Holy Prophet (PBUH) remained ill for:***
(A) 10 days
(B) 13 days
(C) 15 days
(D) 20 days

198. ***During his Ascension the Holy Prophet (PBUH) led the prayer of all the Prophets. Who had performed Azan (اذان)?***
(A) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS)
(B) Hazrat Noah (AS)
(C) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(D) Hazrat Jibraeel (AS)

199. ***Zabur (زبور) was revealed to Hazrat Dawood (AS). Its literal meaning is:***
(A) Perfect
(B) Incomplete
(C) Piece
(D) Melodius

200. ***He had advised the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to use catapult during the Ghazva of Taif:***
(A) Hazrat Salman (RA) the Persian
(B) Hazrat Ayub Ansari (RA)
(C) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(D) Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Wakas (RA)

201. ***In the Ghazwa Uhad the Muslims had only two horses. One was ridden by the Prophet (PBUH) and the other by:***
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Usman (RA)
(D) Hazrat Abu Hurraira (RA)

202. ***A Hafiz (حافظ) of Hadith means:***
(A) A person who has crammed all the Hadiths
(B) A person who has crammed Sahih Bukhari
(C) A person who has crammed one lakh Hadiths
(D) A person who has crammed Sihai Sitta

203. ***Abu Kasm (ابوالقاسم) was the title of:***
(A) Holy Prophet's (PBUH) father Abdullah
(B) Hazrat Abdul Muttalib
(C) Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA)
(D) Hazrat Abbas (RA)

204. ***Hazrat Samia (RA) was the first female martyr of Islam. She was martyred***

by:

(A) Abu Sufyan (B) Abu Lahb
(C) Abu Jahl (D) Ummaya bin Khalf

205. ***The meat of donkey was declared prohibited by the Prophet (PBUH) during Ghazwa:***

(A) Badr (B) Uhad
(C) Al-Ahzab (D) Khyber

206. ***Sultan Muhammad 'The Conqueror' conquered a famous city ____ in 1453.***

(A) Istanbul (Constantinople) (B) Ankara
(C) Madrid (D) Tunisia

207. ***How many wives of the Prophet (PBUH) were Hafiz of the Quran?***

(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

208. ***The angels who keep daily account of our deeds are called:***

(A) Munkir, Nakeer (B) Jajuj, Majuj
(C) Kiraman Katibeen (کراماً کاتبین) (D) Hazrat Izraeel (AS)

209. ***The prayer (نماز) stops man from committing sin and bad deeds. This has been stated in the Surah:***

(A) Ale-Imran (B) Al-Bakra
(C) Al-Ankbut (D) Al-Nisa

210. ***The famous prayer of Hazrat Musa (AS) for increase in the knowledge is found in the Surah:***

(A) Maryam (AS) (B) Al-Ankbut
(C) Taha (D) None of the above

Answers

1.	(C)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)
5.	(B)	6.	(A)	7.	(A)	8.	(B)
9.	(A)	10.	(B)	11.	(C)	12.	(C)
13.	(C)	14.	(C)	15.	(D)	16.	(D)
17.	(C)	18.	(B)	19.	(B)	20.	(B)
21.	(D)	22.	(A)	23.	(A)	24.	(A)
25.	(B)	26.	(B)	27.	(D)	28.	(C)
29.	(C)	30.	(D)	31.	(B)	32.	(C)
33.	(A)	34.	(B)	35.	(C)	36.	(A)
37.	(D)	38.	(B)	39.	(C)	40.	(B)
41.	(C)	42.	(C)	43.	(B)	44.	(B)
45.	(C)	46.	(D)	47.	(A)	48.	(B)
49.	(C)	50.	(C)	51.	(D)	52.	(C)
53.	(A)	54.	(D)	55.	(D)	56.	(C)
57.	(A)	58.	(C)	59.	(C)	60.	(D)
61.	(C)	62.	(D)	63.	(C)	64.	(A)
65.	(D)	66.	(D)	67.	(D)	68.	(C)
69.	(B)	70.	(C)	71.	(C)	72.	(B)

73.	(D)	74.	(D)	75.	(B)	76.	(B)
77.	(C)	78.	(A)	79.	(B)	80.	(D)
81.	(D)	82.	(C)	83.	(C)	84.	(C)
85.	(C)	86.	(D)	87.	(D)	88.	(D)
89.	(C)	90.	(C)	91.	(C)	92.	(B)
93.	(D)	94.	(C)	95.	(C)	96.	(B)
97.	(B)	98.	(B)	99.	(C)	100.	(D)
101.	(C)	102.	(C)	103.	(A)	104.	(D)
105.	(A)	106.	(B)	107.	(C)	108.	(C)
109.	(C)	110.	(B)	111.	(C)	112.	(C)
113.	(B)	114.	(C)	115.	(B)	116.	(C)
117.	(C)	118.	(B)	119.	(A)	120.	(D)
121.	(A)	122.	(C)	123.	(C)	124.	(A)
125.	(B)	126.	(B)	127.	(B)	128.	(B)
129.	(D)	130.	(A)	131.	(C)	132.	(D)
133.	(D)	134.	(D)	135.	(B)	136.	(C)
137.	(C)	138.	(B)	139.	(A)	140.	(C)
141.	(B)	142.	(C)	143.	(D)	144.	(C)
145.	(C)	146.	(D)	147.	(D)	148.	(A)
149.	(D)	150.	(C)	151.	(B)	152.	(B)
153.	(C)	154.	(A)	155.	(B)	156.	(C)
157.	(D)	158.	(B)	159.	(D)	160.	(C)
161.	(C)	162.	(B)	163.	(A)	164.	(C)
165.	(B)	166.	(C)	167.	(C)	168.	(C)
169.	(C)	170.	(A)	171.	(B)	172.	(B)
173.	(D)	174.	(B)	175.	(D)	176.	(C)
177.	(C)	178.	(B)	179.	(C)	180.	(A)
181.	(C)	182.	(C)	183.	(B)	184.	(D)
185.	(B)	186.	(C)	187.	(B)	188.	(C)
189.	(C)	190.	(A)	191.	(C)	192.	(D)
193.	(D)	194.	(D)	195.	(C)	196.	(A)
197.	(B)	198.	(D)	199.	(C)	200.	(A)
201.	(D)	202.	(C)	203.	(A)	204.	(C)
205.	(C)	206.	(A)	207.	(C)	208	(C)
209.	(C)	210.	(C)				

Pakistan Studies (Miscellaneous)

1. *Pakistan is located in South Asia and covers an area of:*
   (A) 496,096 sq. km (B) **796,095 sq. km✓**
   (C) 696,096 sq. km (D) 596,096 sq. km
2. *The famous peak 'Raskoh' is located in:*
   (A) Azad Kashmir (B) KP
   (C) Sindh (D) **Baluchistan✓**
3. *Total area covered by Punjab is:*
   (A) **205,345 sq. km✓** (B) 206,345 sq. km
   (C) 207,345 sq. km (D) 208,345 sq. km
4. *The first Chief Martial Law Administrator was:*
   (A) Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza (B) **Gen. Ayub Khan✓**
   (C) Gen. Yahya Khan (D) Gen. Zia-ul-Haq
5. *First elected Prime Minister of Pakistan:*
   (A) Liaquat Ali Khan (B) Ch. Muhammad Ali
   (C) Feroze Khan Noon (D) **Z.A. Bhutto✓**
6. *The first recipient of Nishan-e-Haider was:*
   (A) Maj. Tufail Shaheed (B) **Capt. Sarwar Shaheed✓**
   (C) Maj. Raja Aziz Bhatti Shaheed (D) Maj. Muhammad Akram Shaheed
7. *The Balloki Headworks is on:*
   (A) Indus River (B) Jhelum River
   (C) Chenab River (D) **Ravi River✓**
8. *Famous lake Saif-ul-Maluk is located in:*
   (A) Skardu (B) **Kaghan✓**
   (C) Gilgit (D) Swat
9. *The length of Siachin Glacier is:*
   (A) 30 miles (B) 35 miles
   (C) 40 miles (D) **45 miles✓**
10. *The length of Indus River is:*
    (A) 2,800 km (B) **2,900 km✓**
    (C) 3,000 km (D) 3,100 km
11. *The length of Lahore-Islamabad Motorway is:*
    (A) **339 km✓** (B) 343 km
    (C) 353 km (D) 363 km
12. *Khawaja Nazimuddin acted as Governor General of Pakistan:*
    (A) From August 1947 to September 1948 (B) **From September 1948 to October 1951✓**
    (C) From October 1951 to October 1955 (D) From October 1955 to March 1956
13. *Fazal Elahi Chaudhry was the:*
    (A) 2nd President of Pakistan (B) 3rd President of Pakistan
    (C) 4th President of Pakistan (D) **5th President of Pakistan✓**
14. *The 9th Prime Minister of Pakistan was:*
    (A) I.I. Chundrigar (B) M. Ayub Khan
    (C) **Z.A. Bhutto✓** (D) Muhammad Khan Junejo
15. *The famous book "Kitab-ul-Hind" was written by:*
    (A) Amir Khusru (B) **Al-Beiruni✓**
    (C) Abul Fazl (D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
16. *The Muslim king who established the first permanent Muslim empire in India:*
    (A) Muhammad Ghauri (B) Alauddin Khilji
    (C) Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi (D) **Qutub-ud-Din Aibak✓**
17. *The doctrine of Wahdat-ul-Shahud was put forward by:*
    (A) Sheikh Mubarak Ahmed (B) **Sheik Ahmed Sirhindi✓**
    (C) Aurangzeb (D) Shah Wali Ullah

18. *The Holy Quran was first translated into Persian by:*
(A) Data Ganj Bakhsh (RA) (B) Moeen-ud-Din Ajmeri (RA)
(C) Sultan Bahu (RA) (D) Shah Wali Ullah (RA)✓

19. *The 1857 War of Independence started by the meeting of the garrison stationed in:*
(A) Delhi (B) Lucknow
(C) Meerut✓ (D) Jhansi

20. *M.A.O. College Aligarh was given the status of a Muslim University in the year of:*
(A) 1920✓ (B) 1921
(C) 1922 (D) 1923

21. *The Hindus raised the Hindu-Urdu dispute in Benaras in the year:*
(A) 1865 (B) 1866
(C) 1867✓ (D) 1868

22. *Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was given the title of Sir in the year:*
(A) 1888✓ (B) 1889
(C) 1890 (D) 1891

23. *Urdu Defence Association was founded by:*
(A) Altaf Hussain Hali (B) Shibli Nomani
(C) Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi (D) Mohsin-ul-Mulk✓

24. *Allama Iqbal delivered his Allahabad Address in the year:*
(A) 1930✓ (B) 1932
(C) 1934 (D) 1936

25. *The Moplah's of Malabar raised the standard of revolt against the British in the year:*
(A) 1919 (B) 1920
(C) 1921✓ (D) 1922

26. *Swami Dayanand founded Arya Samaj in the year:*
(A) 1875✓ (B) 1876
(C) 1877 (D) 1878

27. *The founder of famous daily "Zamindar" belonged to:*
(A) Gujranwala (B) Gujrat
(C) Wazirabad✓ (D) Sheikhupura

28. *Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind was founded by:*
(A) Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni✓ (B) Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi
(C) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar (D) Maulana Shaukat Ali

29. *The Simla Deputation which met Lord Minto in 1905 comprised of:*
(A) 25 Muslims (B) 30 Muslims
(C) 35 Muslims✓ (D) 45 Muslims

30. *The name of Pakistan Muslim League was proposed by:*
(A) Sir Fazl-e-Hussain (B) Sir Muhammad Shafi✓
(C) Syed Amir Ali (D) Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk

31. *Minto-Morley Reforms were introduced in the year of:*
(A) 1906 (B) 1908
(C) 1909✓ (D) 1918

32. *In 1916, the Muslim League and the Congress held its joint session in:*
(A) Lucknow✓ (B) Delhi
(C) Bombay (D) Lahore

33. *The Reforms of 1919 or Government of India Act, 1919 is also called:*
(A) Minto-Morley Reforms (B) Curzoro Macdonald Reforms
(C) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms✓ (D) Wavell Irwin Reforms

34. *The Khilafat Committee was established on:*
(A) 5th June, 1919 (B) 5th July, 1919✓
(C) 5th August, 1919 (D) 5th September, 1919

35. *The Khilafat Delegation visited England in the year:*
(A) 1920✓ (B) 1921
(C) 1922 (D) 1923

36. *The Committee which submitted its report in 1928 was headed by:*
(A) Jawahar Lal Nehru (B) Shankar Lal Nehru
(C) Motilal Nehru✓ (D) Dev Anand Nehru

37. *Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented his famous Fourteen Points in:*
(A) March 1929✓ (B) April 1929
(C) May 1929 (D) June 1929

38. ***Chaudhary Rehmat Ali founded Pakistan National Movement in the year:***
(A) 1930 (B) 1931
(C) 1932 **(D) 1933✓**

39. ***The Ist Round Table Conference was held in London from:***
(A) 12th November, 1930 to 19th January, 1931✓ (B) 12th October, 1930 to 19th December, 1930
(C) 12th September, 1930 to 19th November, 1930 (D) 12th August, 1930 to 19th September, 1930

40. ***The Second Round Table Conference was held in the year of:***
(A) 1931✓ (B) 1932
(C) 1933 (D) 1934

41. ***After the failure of the Three Round Table Conferences, the British Government gave its own Communal Award and enforced Government of India Act in 1935. After that, General Elections to Provincial Assemblies were held in Indo-Pakistan in the year:***
(A) 1935 (B) 1936
(C) 1937✓ (D) 1938

42. ***The Congress Ministries functioned from:***
(A) 1937 to 1938 **(B) 1937 to 1939✓**
(C) 1937 to 1940 (D) 1937 to 1941

43. ***The Quit India Movement was launched by Indian National Congress on:***
(A) 8th May, 1942 (B) 8th June, 1942
(C) 8th July, 1942 **(D) 8th August, 1942✓**

44. ***Gandhi-Jinnah Talks were held in the year:***
(A) 1944✓ (B) 1945
(C) 1946 (D) 1947

45. ***The Cabinet Mission came to India in:***
(A) December 1945 (B) January 1946
(C) February 1946 **(D) March 1946✓**

46. ***Lord Mountbatten was the last British Viceroy in India. He first reached India in:***
(A) March 1947✓ (B) April 1947
(C) May 1947 (D) June 1947

47. ***According to the 3rd June, 1947 Plan, referendum was held in:***
(A) Punjab and Sindh (B) Orissa and Bengal
(C) NWFP✓ (D) Bombay and UP

48. ***The subject which Allama Iqbal studied at the M.A. level in Government College, Lahore was:***
(A) English Literature (B) Psychology
(C) Economics **(D) Philosophy✓**

49. ***Quaid-e-Azam joined Home Rule League in the year:***
(A) 1917✓ (B) 1918
(C) 1919 (D) 1920

50. ***Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan on:***
(A) 1st May, 1948 (B) 1st June, 1948
(C) 1st July, 1948✓ (D) 1st August, 1948

51. ***First session of All-India Muslim League which was presided by Jinnah was held in Lucknow in:***
(A) 1916✓ (B) 1918
(C) 1923 (D) 1920

52. ***Baluchistan Muslim Students Federation was established in the year of:***
(A) 1945 (B) 1944
(C) 1943✓ (D) 1942

53. ***Liaquat Ali Khan was born on 1st October, 1889 in the famous town:***
(A) Jhansi **(B) Karnal✓**
(C) Lucknow (D) Baraille

54. ***The Pakistan leader who was elected President on 17th February, 1959:***
(A) Iskander Mirza **(B) Ayub Khan✓**
(C) Ch. Fazal Elahi (D) Z.A. Bhutto

55. ***President Yahya Khan dismantled ONE UNIT on:***
(A) 1st July, 1970✓ (B) 1st August, 1970
(C) 1st September, 1970 (D) 1st October, 1970

56. ***The office of Governor-General was abolished in Pakistan on:***

(A) 23rd March, 1954 (B) 23rd March, 1955
(C) **23rd March, 1956✓** (D) 23rd March, 1957

57. ***The world famous archaeological site of Moenjodaro is located in Sindh but Harappa is situated in:***
(A) KP (B) **Punjab✓**
(C) Baluchistan (D) Sindh

58. ***The Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi in the year of:***
(A) **1647✓** (B) 1637
(C) 1633 (D) 1631

59. ***Mangla Dam was inaugurated on:***
(A) 23rd November, 1966 (B) **23rd November, 1967✓**
(C) 23rd November, 1968 (D) 23rd November, 1969

60. ***The Lahore T.V. Station was inaugurated on:***
(A) 26th August, 1967 (B) 26th September, 1966
(C) 26th October, 1965 (D) **26th November, 1964✓**

61. ***The Second OIC Summit was held in Lahore in the month of:***
(A) **February 1974✓** (B) March 1974
(C) April 1974 (D) May 1974

62. ***Number of provinces in which Indian National Congress gained absolute majority in 1937 election:***
(A) Four (B) **Six✓**
(C) Seven (D) Eight

63. ***In 1940, the Lahore Resolution was presented by:***
(A) Ch. Khaliquzzaman (B) M. Zafar Ali
(C) Quaid-e-Azam (D) **Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq✓**

64. ***In 1944, Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in:***
(A) Calcutta (B) **Bombay✓**
(C) Madras (D) Lahore

65. ***The Cabinet Mission came to India in the year:***
(A) 1944 (B) 1945
(C) **1946✓** (D) 1947

66. ***The city in which Allama Iqbal was born:***
(A) Lahore (B) Sialkot✓
(C) Karachi (D) Gujranwala

67. ***Allama Iqbal passed his Matriculation in the year of:***
(A) 1890 (B) 1891
(C) 1892 (D) **1893✓**

68. ***Allama Iqbal prepared the syllabus of Punjab Textbook Board in the year of:***
(A) **1925✓** (B) 1926
(C) 1927 (D) 1928

69. ***What was the number of children of Dr. Allama Iqbal?***
(A) Three sons and one daughter (B) **Two sons and one daughter✓**
(C) One son and one daughter (D) Two sons and two daughters

70. ***The name of grandfather of Allama Iqbal was:***
(A) Sheikh Elahi Bakhsh (B) **Sheikh Muhammad Rafique✓**
(C) Sheikh Jamal Din (D) Sheikh Nur Din

71. ***In which year, Allama Iqbal read out his famous poem 'Shikwa' in Lahore:***
(A) **1911✓** (B) 1912
(C) 1913 (D) 1914

72. ***Name the college to which Allama Iqbal donated his personal library.***
(A) Aligarh University (B) M.A.O. College, Amritsar
(C) Government College, Lahore (D) **Islamia College, Lahore✓**

73. ***In which year, Quaid-e-Azam joined Indian National Congress?***
(A) 1903 (B) **1904✓**
(C) 1905 (D) 1906

74. ***In which year, Quaid-e-Azam joined All India-Muslim League?***
(A) 1916 (B) 1915
(C) 1914 (D) **1913✓**

75. ***Which of the following steps Quaid-e-Azam took in the year of 1920?***
(A) **Resigned from Congress✓** (B) Resigned from Muslim League
(C) Formed All-Parties Committee (D) Joined the Khilafat Movement

76. ***In which year, Quaid-e-Azam asked***

the British Prime Minister to give Dominion status to India?

(A) 1926 (B) 1927
(C) 1928 **(D) 1929✓**

77. In which year, Quaid-e-Azam went to Aligarh and addressed the students of Aligarh University?

(A) 1938✓ (B) 1939
(C) 1940 (D) 1941

78. For how long, Quaid-e-Azam acted as Governor-General of Pakistan?

(A) 1 year 7 days (B) 1 year 17 days
(C) 1 year 27 days✓ (D) 1 year 30 days

79. In the provisional cabinet of year 1946, Liaquat Ali Khan was given the portfolio of:

(A) Defence Minister **(B) Finance Minister✓**
(C) Education Minister (D) Interior Minister

80. The first Constitution of Pakistan was enforced in the year of:

(A) 1952 (B) 1954
(C) 1955 **(D) 1956✓**

81. Who headed the commission formed by Ayub Khan for drafting the 1962 Constitution?

(A) Sir Zafarullah Khan (B) Manzoor Qadir
(C) Justice Shahab-ud-Din✓ (D) Feroz Khan Noon

82. The number of seats of National Assembly won by Awami League in the 1970 elections:

(A) 160✓ (B) 170
(C) 180 (D) 190

83. Bangladesh came into existence on:

(A) 12th December, 1971 (B) 14th December, 1971
(C) 15th December, 1971 **(D) 16th December, 1971✓**

84. The number of Articles included in the Constitution of 1973:

(A) 270 **(B) 280✓**
(C) 290 (D) 295

85. Z.A. Bhutto took oath as President under the Provisional constitution on:

(A) 21st April, 1972✓ (B) 21st May, 1972
(C) 21st June, 1972 (D) 21st July, 1972

86. Gen. Ayub Khan suspended Iskander Mirza on:

(A) 7th October, 1958 (B) 17th October, 1958
(C) 27th Oct., 1958✓ (D) 30th Oct., 1958

87. The new Capital of Pakistan was given the name of Islamabad on:

(A) 24th February, 1958 **(B) 24th February, 1959✓**
(C) 24th February, 1960 (D) 24th February, 1961

88. Warsak Dam was inaugurated on:

(A) 27th April, 1961 (B) 27th March, 1961
(C) 27th February, 1961 **(D) 27th January, 1961✓**

89. The foundation stone of Islamabad University was laid on:

(A) 2nd June, 1966✓ (B) 12th June, 1966
(C) 22nd June, 1966 (D) 26th June, 1966

90. The Qadianis were declared a minority in the National Assembly on:

(A) 7th Sept., 1972 (B) 7th Sept., 1973
(C) 7th September, 1974✓ (D) 7th September, 1975

91. Chaudhary Fazal Elahi resigned from Presidentship on:

(A) 16th June, 1978 (B) 16th July, 1978
(C) 16th August, 1978 **(D) 16th September, 1978✓**

92. The ordinance enforced on 20th June, 1980 by Zia regime was:

(A) Nizam-e-Salat Ordinance **(B) Zakat and Ushr Ordinance✓**
(C) Qadianis Ordinance (D) Riba Ordinance

93. Muhammad Khan Junejo took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on:

(A) 23rd March, 1985✓ (B) 23rd April, 1985

(C) 23rd May, 1985 (D) 23rd August, 1985

94. ***Gen. Zia-ul-Haq removed Junejo government on:***
(A) 9th May, 1988 (B) 19th May, 1988
(C) 29th May, 1988✓ (D) 30th May, 1988

95. ***Gen. Zia-ul-Haq died in air accident on:***
(A) 7th August, 1988 **(B) 17th August, 1988✓**
(C) 27th August, 1988 (D) 29th August, 1988

96. ***The statesman who took over as President of Pakistan on 17th August, 1988 was:***
(A) Ch. Fazal Elahi (B) Zia-ul-Haq
(C) Sardar Farooq Leghari **(D) Ghulam Ishaq Khan✓**

97. ***The 4th SAARC Conference was held from 29th to 31st December, 1988 in:***
(A) Islamabad✓ (B) New Delhi
(C) Dhaka (D) Kathmandu

98. ***ON 6th September, 1979, Pakistan was admitted to:***
(A) OIC **(B) NAM✓**
(C) Commonwealth (D) ECO

99. ***On 6th August, 1990, caretaker government was established under:***
(A) Ghulam Ishaq Khan **(B) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi✓**
(C) Moeen Qureshi (D) Malik Meraj Khalid

100. ***The statesman who took oath as PM of Pakistan on 6th November, 1990:***
(A) Benazir Bhutto **(B) Mian Nawaz Sharif✓**
(C) Malik Meraj Khalid (D) G. Mustafa Jatoi

101. ***Sardar Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari dismissed Benazir government on:***
(A) 5th September, 1996 (B) 5th October, 1996
(C) 5th November, 1996✓ (D) 5th December, 1996

102. ***Under the General elections of 2002, the Sindh Cabinet took oath on:***
(A) 2nd January, 2003✓ (B) 8th January, 2003
(C) 28th December, 2002 (D) 10th October, 2002

103. ***The number of ministers of Sindh cabinet who were taken from the National Alliance in year 2003:***
(A) Six (B) Five
(C) Four **(D) Three✓**

104. ***The number of seats of National Assembly won by PML(Q) in the 2002 elections:***
(A) 98 (B) 108
(C) 118✓ (D) 128

105. ***The political party which emerged as the majority party in the October 2002 General elections:***
(A) PPP(P) **(B) PML(Q)✓**
(C) MMA (D) PML(N)

106. ***Total number of seats of NA reserved for Women in the October 2002 elections:***
(A) 60✓ (B) 65
(C) 70 (D) 75

107. ***Total number of seats of Punjab Provincial Assembly which were contested in October 2002 elections:***
(A) 351 (B) 361
(C) 371✓ (D) 381

108. ***Total number of seats of Sindh Assembly which were contested in October 2002 elections:***
(A) 138 **(B) 148✓**
(C) 158 (D) 168

109. ***Total number of seats for women of the Sindh Assembly in October 2002 elections:***
(A) 59 (B) 49
(C) 39 **(D) 29✓**

110. ***Total number of seats of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly which were contested in October 2002 elections:***
(A) 124✓ (B) 128
(C) 134 (D) 138

111. ***Total number of seats reserved for women in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly in October 2002 elections:***
(A) 52 (B) 42
(C) 32 **(D) 22✓**

112. ***Total number of seats of Baluchistan Assembly contested in the October 2002 elections:***
(A) 55 **(B) 65✓**
(C) 70 (D) 75

113. Total number of seats reserved for women in the Baluchistan Assembly in 2002 elections:
(A) **11✓** (B) 15
(C) 17 (D) 19

114. The number of seats of National Assembly won by MQM in the 2002 elections:
(A) 15 (B) 16
(C) **17✓** (D) 18

115. Number of seats of National Assembly won by PML(J) in 2002 elections:
(A) **3✓** (B) 6
(C) 9 (D) 12

116. The political party which emerged as the majority party with 58 seats in the Sindh Provincial Assembly in 2002 elections:
(A) MQM (B) **PPP(P) ✓**
(C) PML(Q) (D) PML(F)

117. The political party which emerged as majority party in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly in 2002 elections:
(A) PML(Q) (B) PPP(P)
(C) PML (D) **MMA✓**

118. Number of seats won by MMA in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly in October 2002 elections:
(A) 78 (B) 68
(C) 58 (D) **48✓**

119. The political party which emerged as the majority party with 130 seats in the Punjab Assembly in the 2002 elections:
(A) **PML(Q) ✓** (B) PPP(P)
(C) MMA (D) PML(N)

120. The political party which won 63 seats in the Punjab Assembly in the General Elections held in October 2002:
(A) PML(Q) (B) PML(N)
(C) **PPP(P) ✓** (D) National Alliance

121. The political party which won 12 seats in the Punjab Provincial Assembly in the 2002 General elections:
(A) PPP(P) (B) PML(N)
(C) **NA✓** (D) PML(Z)

122. Number of seats won by MMA in the Baluchistan Provincial Assembly in 2002 elections:
(A) **14✓** (B) 10
(C) 4 (D) 2

123. The political party which captured 4 seats in the Baluchistan Assembly in 2002 elections:
(A) PML(N) (B) PML(Q)
(C) PNA (D) **BNM✓**

124. Total number of votes cast for all seats of the Baluchistan Assembly in October 2002 elections:
(A) 6 Lakh, 91 thousand (B) **9 Lakh, 91 thousand✓**
(C) 12 Lakh, 91 thousand (D) 15 Lakh, 91 thousand

125. Percentage of turn out of voters in the election to Baluchistan Provincial Assembly in the October 2002 elections:
(A) **28.47%✓** (B) 30.47%
(C) 32.47% (D) 34.47%

126. Total number of registered votes in the elections to the provincial Assembly seats in FATA in October 2002 elections:
(A) 0.5 million (B) 1.0 million
(C) **1.2 million✓** (D) 1.5 million

127. Turn out rate in FATA in the elections to the Provincial Assembly in October 2002 elections:
(A) **25.4%✓** (B) 27.4%
(C) 28.4% (D) 30.4%

128. Total number of votes cast in Islamabad for Provincial Assembly seats in October 2002 elections:
(A) 4.0 million (B) 3.5 million
(C) **3 million✓** (D) 2.5 million

129. Turn out rate in Islamabad during the October 2002 elections:
(A) 30.0 (B) **34.0✓**
(C) 38.0 (D) 42.0

130. Total number of registered votes in Punjab in the October 2002 elections:
(A) 70 million (B) 60 million
(C) 50 million (D) **40.8 million✓**

131. Turn out rate in Punjab in the October 2002 general elections:
(A) 42.2% (B) 44.2%
(C) **46.2%✓** (D) 48.2%

132. Total number of registered votes in Sindh province in the October 2002 elections:
(A) **10.59 million✓** (B) 12.59 million
(C) 14.59 million (D) 16.59 million

133. *Turn out of Sindh province in the October 2002 elections in provincial elections:*
(A) 32.2% (B) 34.2%
(C) 36.2% **(D) 38.2%✓**

134. *Number of political parties which won one seat each in the National Assembly in 2002:*
(A) Six **(B) Seven✓**
(C) Eight (D) Nine

135. *The total number of political parties which were included in the report of party position in October 2002 elections:*
(A) 17✓ (B) 18
(C) 19 (D) 20

136. *Total length of Pak-China border is:*
(A) 495 km **(B) 595 km✓**
(C) 695 km (D) 795 km

137. *Total length of Durand Line is:*
(A) 1,950 km (B) 2,050 km
(C) 2,150 km **(D) 2,250 km✓**

138. *The total number of Agencies included in FATA is:*
(A) Seven✓ (B) Eight
(C) Nine (D) Ten

139. *Largest agency of FATA in terms of area is:*
(A) Mohmand Agency (B) Kurram Agency
(C) South Waziristan Agency✓ (D) North Waziristan Agency

140. *Total number of districts in Pakistan:*
(A) 105 (B) 106
(C) 108✓ (D) 110

141. *Growth rate of population of Pakistan is:*
(A) 2.61%✓ (B) 3.61%
(C) 4.61 % (D) 5.61%

142. *The length of Siachin Glacier is:*
(A) 55 km (B) 65 km
(C) 70 km **(D) 75 km✓**

143. *In respect of population the number of Pakistan in the world is:*
(A) Sixth✓ (B) Seventh
(C) Eighth (D) Ninth

144. *Baluchistan covers an area of 3,47,190 sq. km which is:*
(A) 63.6% of total area of Pakistan (B) 53.6% of total area of Pakistan
(C) 43.6% of total area of Pakistan✓ (D) 33.6% of total area of Pakistan

145. *Tiba Kakar range is located in:*
(A) Baluchistan✓ (B) Punjab
(C) Sindh (D) KP

146. *The largest river of the Baluchistan province is:*
(A) Kabul River (B) Lyari River
(C) Hongol River **(D) Zhob River✓**

147. *The population density of Baluchistan province:*
(A) 16.8% **(B) 18.8%✓**
(C) 28.8% (D) 38.8%

148. *Total area of Sindh province is:*
(A) 140,914 sq. km✓ (B) 240,914 sq. km
(C) 340,914 sq. km (D) 440,914 sq. km

149. *Population density of Sindh province:*
(A) 412 persons per sq. km (B) 312 persons per sq. km
(C) 212 persons for sq. km✓ (D) 112 persons for sq. km

150. *The most urbanized province of Pakistan:*
(A) Punjab **(B) Sindh✓**
(C) KP (D) Baluchistan

151. *The percentage of Urban population of the Sindh province:*
(A) 48.9%✓ (B) 58.9%
(C) 68.9% (D) 78.9%

152. *Height of Sindh province from sea level is:*
(A) 50 feet (B) 40 feet
(C) 30 feet **(D) 20 feet✓**

153. *Percentage of the population of KP in respect of the total population of Pakistan:*
(A) 33.4% (B) 23.4%
(C) 13.4%✓ (D) 10.4%

154. *The city of Hyderabad is located in:*
(A) Punjab province **(B) Sindh province✓**
(C) Baluchistan province (D) KP province

155. *Total area of Azad Kashmir is:*
(A) 13,296 km✓ (B) 23,297 km
(C) 33,297 km (D) 43,297 km

156. *The capital city of Azad Kashmir is:*
(A) Mirpur (B) Punah
(C) Srinagar **(D) Muzaffarabad✓**

157. *Population density of Azad Kashmir is:*
(A) 100 persons per sq. km (B) 119 persons per sq. km

(C) 149 persons per sq. km✓ (D) 169 persons per sq. km

158. The percentage of urban population in Azad Kashmir is:
(A) 10%✓ (B) 20%
(C) 30% (D) 40%

159. Ayub Khan remained CMLA from 7th October, 1958 to:
(A) 8th April, 1962 (B) 8th May, 1962
(C) 8th June, 1962✓ (D) 8th July, 1962

160. First elected Prime Minister of Pakistan:
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan (B) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(C) Z.A. Bhutto✓ (D) Mian Nawaz Sharif

161. First chairman of Senate in Pakistan:
(A) Habib Ullah Khan✓ (B) Wasim Sajjad
(C) Ghulam Ishaq Khan (D) Farooq Khan Leghari

162. So far, the number of recipients of the Nishan-e-Haider Award in Pakistan is ten. The first award was given to:
(A) Maj. Tufail Muhammad Shaheed (B) Maj. Raja Aziz Bhatti Shaheed
(C) Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas Shaheed (D) Capt. Sarwar Shaheed✓

163. Sawar Muhammad Hussain Shaheed laid down his life while fighting the enemy in:
(A) Lahore sector (B) Sialkot sector
(C) Shakargarh sector✓ (D) Fazilka sector

164. The Khaki Headworks is located on:
(A) Ravi River (B) Chenab River✓
(C) Sutlej River (D) Indus River

165. The Marala Headworks is located on:
(A) Jhelum River (B) Ravi River
(C) Kabul River (D) Chenab River✓

166. The Rasul Headworks is located on:
(A) Indus River (B) Jhelum River✓
(C) Ravi River (D) Sutlej River

167. Districts of D.G. Khan and Mianwali get water from:
(A) Sukkur Barrage (B) Taunsa Barrage
(C) Guddu Barrage (D) Chashma Barrage✓

168. The famous Lake Manchar is located in:
(A) KP (B) Punjab
(C) Sindh✓ (D) Baluchistan

169. The Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is located in:
(A) Swat (B) Chitral
(C) Kaghan✓ (D) Skardu

170. The total length of Hispar Glacier is:
(A) 38 miles✓ (B) 40 miles
(C) 42 miles (D) 44 miles

171. The longest river of Pakistan is:
(A) Jhelum (B) Kabul
(C) Indus✓ (D) Ravi

172. Total length of Ravi river is:
(A) 620 km (B) 720 km✓
(C) 820 km (D) 920 km

173. The Mangla Dam was constructed in the year of:
(A) 1967✓ (B) 1969
(C) 1975 (D) 1976

174. The district of Chagai is located in:
(A) Kalat Division (B) Sibbi Division
(C) Quetta Division✓ (D) Sukkur Division

175. The length of Multan-D.G. Khan Motorway is:
(A) 110 km (B) 105 km
(C) 95 km (D) 85 km✓

176. The district of Hafizabad is located in:
(A) Lahore division (B) Rawalpindi division
(C) Gujranwala division✓ (D) D.G. Khan division

177. Dera Bugti is located in:
(A) Quetta division (B) Sibbi division✓
(C) Mekran division (D) Zhob division

178. Muhammad Bin Qasim defeated Raja Dahir of Sindh in the year of:
(A) 712 A.D.✓ (B) 722 A.D.
(C) 732 A.D. (D) 742 A.D.

179. The foundation of first permanent Muslim empire in India was laid in 1206 A.D. by:
(A) Alauddin Khilji (B) Qutubuddin Aibak✓
(C) Babur (D) Akbar

180. Mughal King Jahangir imprisoned Hazrat Mujaddid Alif Sani in the fort of:
(A) Agra (B) Delhi
(C) Lahore (D) Gawaliar✓

Pakistan's First, Largest, Tallest & Smallest

1. *Who was the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan?*
(A) Begum Ra'na Liaquat Ali
(B) Begum Shahnawaz
(C) Fatima Jinnah
(D) Benazir Bhutto✓

2. *Who had the longest period of rule to his credit?*
(A) Gen. Ayub Khan
(B) Pervez Musharraf
(C) Gen. Zia-ul-Haq✓
(D) Ghulam Ishaq Khan

3. *Who had the longest tenure as the Governor-General of Pakistan?*
(A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(B) Malik Ghulam Muhammad✓
(C) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(D) Gen. Sikander Mirza

4. *Who had the longest tenure as the President of Pakistan?*
(A) Pervez Musharraf
(B) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(C) Wasim Sajjad
(D) Ayub Khan✓

5. *Who had the longest tenure as the Prime Minister of Pakistan?*
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan✓
(B) Benazir Bhutto
(C) M. Ali Bogra
(D) Shaukat Aziz

6. *Who had the shortest tenure as the Prime Minister of Pakistan?*
(A) Hussain Shaheed Soharwardy
(B) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
(C) Moeen Qureshi
(D) I.I. Chundrigar✓

7. *Who had the shortest tenure as the President of Pakistan?*
(A) Farooq Leghari
(B) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto✓
(C) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(D) Ch. Fazal Elahi

8. *Who had the shortest tenure as the Governor-General of Pakistan?*
(A) Sikander Mirza
(B) Ghulam Muhammad
(C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah✓
(D) Khawaja Nazimuddin

9. *Give the name of the first Governor of State Bank of Pakistan.*
(A) Zahid Hussain✓
(B) Shahnawaz
(C) Aslam Bux
(D) Yaqoob Khan

10. *Give the name of the first female Governor.*
(A) Begum Ra'na Liaquat Ali✓
(B) Begum Shahnawaz
(C) Benazir Bhutto
(D) Begum Attia

11. *Who was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan?*
(A) Zafar-ul-Haq
(B) Abdur Rashid✓
(C) Anwar-ul-Haq
(D) Mushtaq Hussain

12. *Name the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan.*
(A) Yaqoob Khan
(B) Abdur Rasheed
(C) Zafrullah Khan✓
(D) A.A. Karim

13. *Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army?*
(A) Gen. Sydney
(B) Gen. Morlay
(C) Gen. Frank Messervi✓
(D) Gen. James

14. *Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force?*
(A) Air Marshal Noor Khan
(B) Air Marshal R.L. Achry✓
(C) Air Marshal Asghar Khan
(D) Air Marshal Fazal-e-Noor

15. *Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of the Navy?*
(A) Rear Admiral Jafford James✓
(B) Rear Admiral Tariq Rehman
(C) Javed-ul-Nishtar
(D) Abdur Rehman Khan

16. *Who was the first Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces?*
(A) Gen. Noor Khan
(B) Gen. Tikka Khan✓
(C) Gen. Yahya Khan
(D) Gen. Sarwar Khan

17. *Who was the first Chief of the Air Force?*
(A) Air Marshal Zafar Ahmad✓

(B) Karim-ud-Din
(C) Air Marshal Rehman Khan
(D) K.S. Rehman Shah

18. *Who was the first Chief of Staff of the Navy?*
(A) **Hafeez Ahmed✓**
(B) Abdur Rehman
(C) Karamat Mirza
(D) Khalil Khan

19. *Who was the first Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee?*
(A) General Aslam Khan
(B) Rao Zaheer Ahmad
(C) Azmat Ali Khan
(D) **General Muhammad Sharif✓**

20. *Who was the first Martial Law Administrator?*
(A) **Ayub Khan✓**
(B) Zafar Ullah
(C) Zia-ul-Haq
(D) Rahim Khan

21. *Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?*
(A) M. Ali Bogra
(B) **Liaquat Ali Khan✓**
(C) Hussain Shaheed Soharwardy
(D) Kh. Nazimuddin

22. *Give the name of the first Governor-General.*
(A) **Quaid-e-Azam✓**
(B) I.I. Chundrigar
(C) Sikandar Mirza
(D) Liaquat Ali Khan

23. *Give the name of the first Female Prime Minister who was deposed.*
(A) **Benazir Bhutto✓**
(B) Nusrat Bhutto
(C) Begum Shahnawaz
(D) Begum Sarfraz

24. *Which is the biggest Military Award in Pakistan?*
(A) Tamgha-e-Jur'at
(B) Tamgha-e-Imtiaz
(C) Hilal-e-Jur'at
(D) **Nishan-e-Haider✓**

25. *Which is the biggest Civil Award of Pakistan?*
(A) **Nishan-e-Pakistan✓**
(B) Hilal-e-Pakistan
(C) Tamgha-e-Pakistan
(D) Sitara-e-Pakistan

26. *Which is the largest dam in Pakistan?*
(A) Warsak Dam
(B) **Tarbela Dam✓**
(C) Mangla Dam
(D) Rawal Dam

27. *Which is Pakistan's largest Hydro Electric Power Station?*
(A) Mangla (B) Warsak
(C) **Tarbela✓** (D) Rawal

28. *Which is the largest earth-filled dam?*
(A) **Tarbela Dam✓**
(B) Rawal Dam
(C) Warsak Dam
(D) Mangla Dam

29. *Which is the longest river in Pakistan?*
(A) Sutlej (B) **Indus✓**
(C) Chenab (D) Jhelum

30. *Which is the shortest river in Pakistan?*
(A) Sutlej (B) Indus
(C) **Ravi✓** (D) Chenab

31. *Which is the coldest place in Pakistan?*
(A) Swat (B) Skardu
(C) **Ziarat✓**
(D) Gilgit

32. *Name of the hottest place of Pakistan is:*
(A) Sukkur (B) Multan
(C) Pasni
(D) **Jacobabad✓**

33. *Which is the place of highest rainfall?*
(A) **District Sialkot✓**
(B) District Jhang
(C) District Gujrat
(D) District Multan

34. *Which is the largest park in Pakistan?*
(A) Jinnah Park
(B) Jalo Park
(C) Nasir Park
(D) **National Park✓**

35. *Which is the largest seaport in Pakistan?*
(A) Gwadar (B) Pasni
(C) **Karachi✓** (D) Port Qasim

36. *Which is the largest library in Pakistan?*
(A) Punjab Library
(B) **Quaid-e-Azam Library✓**
(C) Dayal Singh Library
(D) Dar-us-Salam Library

37. *Which is the largest museum in Pakistan?*
(A) Karachi Museum

(B) **Lahore Museum✓**
(C) Texila Museum
(D) Peshawar Museum

38. ***Which is the largest university in Pakistan?***
(A) Sindh University
(B) **Punjab University✓**
(C) Gomal University
(D) Karachi University

39. ***Which is the oldest university in Pakistan?***
(A) **Punjab University✓**
(B) Karachi University
(C) Gomal University
(D) Multan University

40. ***Which is the largest mosque in Pakistan?***
(A) **Faisal Mosque✓**
(B) Wazir Khan Mosque
(C) Badshahi Mosque
(D) Begum Shahi Mosque

41. ***Which is the largest radio station in Pakistan?***
(A) **Islamabad Radio Station✓**
(B) Karachi Radio Station
(C) Multan Radio Station
(D) Lahore Radio Station

42. ***Which is the highest radio station?***
(A) Skardu Radio Station
(B) Pindi Radio Station
(C) **Gilgit Radio Station✓**
(D) Quetta Radio Station

43. ***Which is the most circulated newspaper?***
(A) Nawa-i-Waqt (B) **Jang✓**
(C) Dawn (D) Awaz

44. ***Which is the tallest building in Pakistan?***
(A) Wapda House (Lahore)
(B) LDA Plaza (Lahore)
(C) Habib Bank Plaza (Karachi)
(D) **Bahria Town Icon (Karachi)✓**

45. ***Which is the largest railway station in Pakistan?***
(A) Rawalpindi (B) **Lahore✓**
(C) Quetta (D) Multan

46. ***Which is the longest platform in Pakistan?***
(A) Platform of Multan Station
(B) Platform of Rawalpindi Station
(C) **Platform of Rohri Station✓**
(D) Platform of Peshawar Station

47. ***Which is the highest railway station in Pakistan?***
(A) Peshawar Railway Station
(B) **Khan Mahter Zai Railway Station✓**
(C) Quetta Railway Station
(D) D.G. Khan Railway Station

48. ***Which is the first Islamic Bank of Pakistan?***
(A) Al-Barka Islamic Bank
(B) **Meezan Bank Ltd. ✓**
(C) Bank Alfalah Ltd.
(D) Al-Mashriq Bank

49. ***Which is the longest road in Pakistan?***
(A) **Pakistan Highway✓**
(B) Super Highway
(C) Motorway
(D) G.T. Road

50. ***Which is the highest road in Pakistan?***
(A) **Karakoram Highway✓**
(B) Chaman Road
(C) Gilgit Road
(D) Bolan Road

51. ***Which is the largest railway workshop in Pakistan?***
(A) Rawalpindi Workshop
(B) Khanewal Workshop
(C) Karachi Workshop
(D) **Mughalpura Workshop✓**

52. ***Which is the largest industry in Pakistan?***
(A) **Textile✓**
(B) Sports
(C) Cement
(D) Sugar

53. ***Which is the largest industrial plant in Pakistan?***
(A) Pakistan Ordnance Factories Wah
(B) **Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi✓**
(C) Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila
(D) Kamra Complex

54. ***Which is the largest province in respect of area?***
(A) Sindh
(B) **Balochistan✓**
(C) Punjab
(D) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

55. ***Which is the smallest province in respect of area?***
(A) Sindh
(B) Punjab
(C) **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa✓**

(D) Balochistan

56. *Which is the most populous province in respect of area?*
(A) **Punjab✓**
(B) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(C) Sindh
(D) Balochistan

57. *Which is the least populous province?*
(A) Sindh
(B) Punjab
(C) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(D) **Balochistan✓**

58. *Which is the largest city with respect to area?*
(A) Lahore (B) **Karachi✓**
(C) Islamabad (D) Rawalpindi

59. *Which is the most populous city?*
(A) Lahore
(B) Hyderabad
(C) Multan
(D) **Karachi✓**

60. *Which is the most modern city?*
(A) Karachi
(B) Rawalpindi
(C) **Islamabad✓**
(D) Lahore

61. *Which is the largest division in Pakistan?*
(A) Multan
(B) Lahore
(C) **Kalat✓**
(D) Peshawar

62. *Which is the smallest division?*
(A) Lahore
(B) Gujranwala
(C) Sialkot
(D) **Karachi✓**

63. *Which is the largest district in Pakistan?*
(A) Sargodha
(B) **Khuzdar✓**
(C) Muzaffargarh
(D) Gujranwala

64. *Which is the most populous district in Pakistan?*
(A) Sahiwal (B) Okara
(C) **Lahore✓** (D) Multan

65. *Which is the least populous district in Pakistan?*
(A) Kalat (B) **Chaghi✓**
(C) Muzaffargarh (D) D.I. Khan

66. *Which is the largest district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?*
(A) D.I. Khan (B) **Chitral✓**
(C) Swabi (D) Haripur

67. *Which is the largest district of Punjab?*
(A) Multan (B) Rawalpindi
(C) **Lahore✓** (D) Sargodha

68. *Which is the largest division in Sindh province?*
(A) Larkana
(B) Mirpur Khas
(C) **Hyderabad✓**
(D) Sukkur

69. *Which is the smallest division in Sindh?*
(A) **Karachi✓**
(B) Sukkur
(C) Hyderabad
(D) Mirpur Khas

70. *Which is the smallest division in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?*
(A) **Kohat✓** (B) Bannu
(C) Malakand (D) Batgram

71. *Who was the first President of Pakistan?*
(A) Gen. Ayub Khan (B) Ch. Muhammad Ali
(C) Ghulam Muhammad (D) **Sikander Mirza✓**

72. *Which Prime Minister of Pakistan had the shortest tenure as Premier?*
(A) **I.I. Chundrigar✓** (B) Gen. Ayub Khan
(C) M. Feroze Khan Noon (D) M. Ali Bogra

73. *The first coin of Pakistan was designed by:*
(A) A. Rehman Chughtai (B) Abdul Majeed
(C) Brandley (D) **Douglas Gray✓**

74. *After the independence of Pakistan, who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab?*
(A) M. Feroze Khan Noon (B) Khizer Hayat Tiwana
(C) M. Mumtaz Daultana (D) **Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot✓**

75. *The largest desert of Pakistan is:*
(A) **Thar✓** (B) Thal
(C) Cholistan (D) Kharan

76. ***The first Pakistani who became the judge of the International Court of Justice was:***
(A) Durab Patel (B) M.R. Kiani
(C) Sir Zafrullah Khan✓ (D) Arif Hussain

77. ***Which was the first missile launched by Pakistan?***
(A) Shaheen (B) Ghauri
(C) Anza **(D) Hatf✓**

78. ***On 9th July, 1948, Pakistan issued its first______.***
(A) Coin (B) Currency note
(C) Postal stamp **(D) All of the above✓**

79. ***The biggest market of Pakistani exports is:***
(A) USA✓ (B) UK
(C) China (D) Saudi Arabia

80. ***Which is shortest river of Pakistan?***
(A) Chenab **(B) Ravi✓**
(C) Sutluj (D) Jhelum

81. ***Who was the first Muslim Governor of Sindh?***
(A) Sh. Din Muhammad (B) Gen. Rehman Gul
(C) G.H. Hidayat Ullah✓ (D) None of these

82. ***Who was the first Muslim C-in-C of Pak. Army?***
(A) Gen. Tikka Khan **(B) Gen. Muhammad Ayub✓**
(C) Gen. Musa Khan (D) Gen. Gul Hasan

83. ***Who was the first Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?***
(A) Gen. Azam Khan **(B) M. Khursheed✓**
(C) Mushtaq Ahmad Gormani (D) Noor-ul-Amin

84. ***Pakistan's highest mountain peak K-2 is located in the:***
(A) Himalayan Range (B) Hindukush Range
(C) Karakorum Range✓ (D) Sulaiman Range

85. ***Identify Pakistan's first surface-to-surface missile.***
(A) Hatf-I✓ (B) Shaheen-I
(C) Ghauri-I (D) Anza-I

86. ***Who abrogated first constitution?***
(A) Sikander Mirza✓ (B) Ayub Khan
(C) Tamizuddin (D) Abdul Wahab

87. ***Identify the highest non-operational award of Pakistan Armed Forces.***
(A) Sitara-i-Jurat **(B) Tamgha-i-Basalat✓**
(C) Sitara-I-Basalat (D) Tamgha-i-Khidmat

88. ***Identify the longest glacier of Pakistan.***
(A) Hisper (B) Baltoro
(C) Batura **(D) Siachen✓**

89. ***During the period of One-Unit, who was the first Governor of West Pakistan?***
(A) Ameer Muhammad Khan
(B) Muhammad Musa Khan
(C) Mushtaq Ahmad Gormani✓
(D) Akhtar Hussain

90. ***When did Pakistan become Republic?***
(A) 1947 **(B) 1956✓**
(C) 1962 (D) 1973

91. ***When did Pakistan win its first hockey gold medal in Asian Games?***
(A) 1951 New Delhi **(B) 1958 Tokyo✓**
(C) 1970 Bangkok (D) 1982 Jakarta

92. ***Who was the first C-in-C of Pakistan Air Force?***
(A) Air Martial Noor Khan (B) Air Martial A. Raheem
(C) Air Martial Asghar Khan✓
(D) Air Martial Zafar Ullah

93. ***The largest consumer of petroleum products in the country is:***
(A) Agriculture sector (B) Industrial sector
(C) Power sector **(D) Transport sector✓**

94. ***Which of the following refineries has the largest operating capacity in Pakistan?***
(A) Attock Oil Refinery **(B) Pak Arab Refinery✓**
(C) National Oil Refinery (D) None of these

95. ***Identify the largest among these hydel power stations.***
(A) Warsak✓ (B) Dargai
(C) Rasul (D) Nandipur

96. The largest dam in Pakistan is:
(A) Warsak (B) **Tarbela✓**
(C) Rawal (D) Khanpur

97. The most urbanized province of Pakistan is:
(A) Punjab (B) **Sindh✓**
(C) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (D) Baluchistan

98. The maximum height of Mirani Dam is:
(A) 100 feet (B) 127 feet
(C) **180 feet✓** (D) 232 feet

99. The maximum length of Mirani Dam is:
(A) 1,500 feet (B) **2,100 feet✓**
(C) 3,080 feet (D) 3,500 feet

100. Who was the first Pakistani player who scored double century against India?
(A) Hanif Muhammad (B) Mudassar Nazar
(C) **Zaheer Abbas✓** (D) Majid Khan

101. Which Pakistani scored his maiden century in Test cricket?
(A) Hanif Muhammad (B) **Nazar Muhammad✓**
(C) Imtiaz Ahmed (D) A.H. Kardar

102. In which province of Pakistan, maximum number of dialects are spoken?
(A) Punjab (B) **Sindh✓**
(C) Baluchistan (D) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

103. The first museum in Pakistan was built on:
(A) **17th April, 1950✓** (B) 21st May, 1948
(C) 6th Sept., 1961 (D) 14th Dec., 1964

104. The first satellite Badr-I was designed by:
(A) **SUPARCO✓** (B) PACO
(C) NADRA (D) PARCO

105. The oldest hydro-electric project in Pakistan is:
(A) Dargai (B) **Rasul✓**
(C) Warsak (D) Malakand

106. Two Pakistan Air Force pilots completed the first test flight of proto-type of JF-17 Thunder fighter in:
(A) France (B) USA
(C) **China✓** (D) Canada

107. The first national flag carrier of Pakistan is:
(A) **PIA✓** (B) Shaheen Airlines
(C) Aero-Asia (D) Aero-Pakistan

108. Quaid-e-Azam International Airport is the largest airport of Pakistan. It is located in:
(A) Lahore (B) Peshawar
(C) Faisalabad (D) **Karachi✓**

109. The first bank which was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam on 1st July, 1948:
(A) Habib Bank Ltd. (B) **State Bank of Pakistan✓**
(C) MCB (D) United Bank Ltd.

110. The largest commercial bank of Pakistan is:
(A) MCB (B) UBL
(C) **HBL✓** (D) NBP

111. What is the height of the highest building of Habib Bank Plaza in Karachi?
(A) 250 feet (B) **345 feet✓**
(C) 412 feet (D) 460 feet

112. Which is the largest barrage in Pakistan?
(A) Jinnah Barrage (B) G.M. Barrage
(C) Guddu Barrage (D) **Sukkur Barrage✓**

113. Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan which has a population of:
(A) 7.6 million (B) 8.5 million
(C) **9.9 million✓** (D) 106 million

114. Which is the largest canal of Pakistan?
(A) BRB Canal (B) **Lloyd Barrage Canal✓**
(C) Marala Ravi Link (D) Mailsi Canal

115. Name the first Communication Minister of Pakistan.
(A) **Abdul Rub Nishtar✓** (B) Fazal-ur-Rehman
(C) Nazir Ahmed (D) Ghulam Muhammad

116. Who was the first Industries Minister of Pakistan?
(A) Mushtaq Ahmed (B) Kamal Hussain

(C) **Nazir Ahmed✓** (D) Iqbal Hussain

117. *The first Law Minister of Pakistan was:*
(A) Zafarullah Khan (B) **Jogindar Nath Mandal✓**
(C) Abdul Rasheed (D) Akhtar Hussain

118. *The largest fort of Pakistan is:*
(A) Lahore Fort (Punjab) (B) Peshawar Fort (KP)
(C) Multan Fort (Punjab) (D) **Rani Kot (Sindh)✓**

119. *Which is the largest gas field in Pakistan?*
(A) **Sui gas field✓** (B) Leghari gas field
(C) Dharnal gas field (D) Toot gas field

120. *The largest hospital in Pakistan is:*
(A) Mayo Hospital, Lahore (B) **Nishtar Hospital, Multan✓**
(C) Sheikh Zaid Hospital, Lahore
(D) None of these

121. *Tarbela Hydroelectric Power Station is largest and produces electricity amounting to:*
(A) 2,100 MW (B) 2,900 MW
(C) **3,478 MW✓** (D) 4,200 MW

122. *Pakistan Steel Mills is the largest industrial unit in Pakistan. It is located in Karachi and was built with the assistance of:*
(A) China (B) **USSR✓**
(C) USA (D) Canada

123. *First female astronaut is:*
(A) Shahnaz Saleem (B) Mahnaz Saleem
(C) Ayesha Saleem (D) **Namira Saleem✓**

124. *Manora is the largest island of Pakistan. It is located in the Arabian Sea near:*
(A) Gwadar Port (B) **Karachi Port✓**
(C) Port Qasim (D) None of these

125. *Chhanga Manga is the largest forest (cultivated) in Pakistan. It is located in the district of:*
(A) Abbotabad (B) Sargodha
(C) **Kasur✓** (D) Jhang

126. *Keenjhar Lake is the largest artificial lake of Pakistan which is located in the province of:*
(A) **Sindh✓** (B) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(C) Punjab (D) Baluchistan

127. *In which district of Sindh is located the largest natural lake of Pakistan?*
(A) Sukkur (B) **Dadu✓**
(C) Hyderabad (D) Khairpur

128. *The largest library of Pakistan is:*
(A) **Punjab Public Library, Lahore✓**
(B) Municipal Library, Multan
(C) City Library, Peshawar (D) None of these

129. *The largest mausoleum in Pakistan:*
(A) Asif Jah Tomb, Lahore (B) Jahangir Tomb, Lahore
(C) **Quaid-e-Azam Tomb, Karachi✓**
(D) None of these

130. *Khewra Salt Mines are the largest mines of Pakistan. These are located in:*
(A) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (B) **Punjab✓**
(C) Sindh (D) Baluchistan

131. *Minar-e-Pakistan is the largest monument of Pakistan which is located in:*
(A) **Lahore✓** (B) Karachi
(C) Peshawar (D) Multan

132. *First woman Acting President is:*
(A) Mrs. Ashraf Abbasi
(B) Begum Shahnawaz
(C) **Fahmida Mirza✓**
(D) Begum Nusrat Bhutto

133. *Largest Motorway of Pakistan:*
(A) **Lahore-Islamabad✓** (B) Islamabad-Peshawar
(C) Multan-Faisalabad (D) Multan-D.G. Khan

134. *First woman to preside Parliament:*
(A) **Begum Shahnawaz✓**
(B) Begum Salma Tasadduq
(C) Rana Liaquat Ali
(D) Musarrat Jabeen

135. *The largest Urdu Weekly of Pakistan is:*
(A) Nida-i-Millat (B) **Akhbar-e-Jahan✓**
(C) Takbeer (D) Family

****

Basic Computer / IT

1. INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER

****

1. A digital computer is also called ________ computer.
   (A) minicomputer.
   (B) microcomputer.
   (C) mechanical computer.
   (D) non of these.

Ans. (C) *mechanical computer*

2. ________ Computers are special purpose computers.
   (A) digital.
   (B) hybrid.
   (C) microcomputer.
   (D) supper computer.

Ans. (B) *hybrid*

3. ________ is an external example of hardware.
   (A) monitor.
   (B) sound card.
   (C) modem.
   (D) non of these.

Ans. (A) *monitor*

4. A computer derives its basic strength from
   (A) speed
   (B) accuracy
   (C) memory
   (D) all of above

Ans: (D) *all of above*

5. A data arranged in intelligible form is called ________
   (A) processed dat (A)
   (B) program
   (C) software
   (D) information

Ans. (D) *information*

6. The major operational problem of the early first generation computers was
   (A) inaccurate results
   (B) poor reliability
   (C) delayed results
   (D) limited capabilities

Ans. (B) *poor reliabilities*

7. Machine Language is a ...... Language.
   (A) Low level (B) High level
   (C) Middle level (D) non of these

Ans. (A) *Low level*

8. With the onset of the ______ governments sought to develop computers to exploit their potential
   (A) First World War.
   (B) Second World War
   (C) Civil War.
   (D) non of these.

Ans. (B) *Second World War*

9. A digital computers performs its computations by ________
   (A) mechanical means
   (B) analogy
   (C) guessing
   (D) counting

Ans. (D) *counting*

10. An analog computer can be worked directly with
   (A) magnetic tape
   (B) punched card
   (C) magnetic disk
   (D) none of the above

Ans. (D) *none of the above*

11. The analog computer deals directly with
   (A) number of pulses
   (B) measured values of continuous physical magnitudes
   (C) signal in the form of 0 or 1

(D) signal in discrete values from 0 to 9

Ans. b. *measured values of continuous physical magnitudes*

12. A hybrid computer is the one having combined properties of.
(A) Super and microcomputers
(B) Mini and microcomputers
c. Analog and digital computers
d. None of the above

Ans. *(C) Analog and digital computers*

13. The ENIAC, using ABC principles was designed by
(A) Charles Babbage
(B) Bell Laboratories
(C) John V. Atanasoff
(D) Mauchly and Eckert

Ans. *(D) Mauchly and Eckert*

14. ________ are the most powerful computers.
(A) super minis
(B) super micros
(C) super mainframes
(D) super computers

Ans. *(D) super computers*

15. A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can ________.
(A) Carry out arithmetic operation
(B) Carry out logical operation
(C) Do complicated calculation
(D) Accept and process data by implementing sequentially a set of stored instructions.

Ans. *(D) accept and process data by implementing sequentially a set of stored instructions.*

16. The basic operation performed by a computer is
(A) arithmetic operation
(B) logic operations
(C) storage and retrieval operations
(D) all of above

Ans. *(D) all of above*

17. Which of the following is associated with second generation computers?
(A) transistor
(B) magnetic core memory
(C) high level procedural language
(D) all of above

Ans. *(D) all of above*

18. The first computer to use electrical power was developed by ________.
(A) Herman Hollerith
(B) Thomes J. Watson
(C) John V. Atanasoff
(D) Howard Aiken

Ans. *(A) Herman Hollerith*

19. The type of computer that counts the number (or digits) directly that represents numerals, letters, or other special symbols is called ________.
(A) anolog computer.
(B) digital computer.
(C) hybrid computer.
(D) non of these.

Ans. *(B) digital computer*

20. Desirable features of analog and digital computers are combined to make ________ computers.
(A) minicomputer.
(B) hybrid computer.
(C) microcomputer.
(D) non of these.

Ans. *(B) hybrid computer*

21. Hellerith's Tabulating Machine Company eventually became ________.
(A) IBM
(B) AT &T
(C) Apple
(D) General Electric

Ans. *(A) IBM*

22. First generation computers were characterized by the use of ________.

(A) microprocessor
(B) vacuum tube
(C) transistor
(D) integrated circuit

Ans. (B) *vacuum tube*

23. Most mainframe computers are basically ________ machine.
(A) 4 bit
(B) 8 bit
(C) 16 bit
(D) 32 bit

Ans. (D) *32 bit*

24. A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it can be ________
(A) coded
(B) memorized
(C) analyzed
(D) reduced to a series of logical steps.

Ans. (D) *reduced to a series of logical steps*

25. The computer processes Raw data into ________
(A) number sheets
(B) updates
(C) paragraphs
(D) information

Ans. (D) *Information*

26. ________ means rearranging of data in a sequence.
(A) editing
(B) updating
(C) batching
(D) sorting

Ans. (D) *Sorting*

27. The compute program consists of mainly the following number of parts
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

Ans. (A) 2

28. A Computer is such a machine that can ________ a set of instructions, or program, and then carry out this program by performing calculations on numerical data or by manipulating other forms of information.

Ans. (A) reject.
b. accept.
c. Receive.
d. Retrieve.

Ans. (C) *receive*

29. The abacus emerged in ________
(A) Asia Minor (B) central Asia.
(C) Europe. (D) America.

Ans. (A) *Asia Minor*

30. The abacus emerged about ________ years ago in Asia Minor.
(A) 4,000 (B) 5,000
(C) 6,000 (D) 7,000

Ans. (B) *5,000*

31. The history of first generation computers extends from 1945 to:
(A) 1953 (B) 1954
(C) 1955

Ans. (D) *1956*

32. The first commercial computer, delivered in 1951. is called -------------.
(A) Mark 1
(B) Analytical machine.
(C) Atanasoff-Berry Computer.
(D) UNIAC1

Ans. (D) *UNIAC1*

33. A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it can be
(A) coded
b. memorized
(C) analyzed
(D) reduced to a series of logical steps.

Ans. (D) *reduced to a series of logical steps*

34. Which one of the following is the wrong statement about computers?
(a) it is a logical machine
(b) it can access any piece of information that it has in store

(c) it approaches its information is unrestricted manner
(d) it is devoid of emotion, has no feelings or instincts

Ans. d. *it approaches its information is unrestricted manner.*

35. The main characteristic of fifth generation computers is.
(A) Artificial intelligence.
(B) Window operation.
(C) non of these.

Ans. *(A) Artificial intelligence*

36. Data and stored instructions in a digital computer consists of
*(A)*numerals
*(B)*alphabets
(C) characters
(D) bits

Ans. *(D) bits*

37. One particular use for the abacus is teaching children simple mathematics and especially.
(A) addition.
(B) subtraction.
(C) multiplication
(D) division.

Ans. *(C) multiplication*

38. The history of computer is divided into the following generations.
(A) two
(B) three.
(C) four.
(D) five.

Ans. *(D) five*

39. A computer has very high speed, accuracy and reliability. Its intelligent quotient could be of the order of
*(A)*0
*(B)*10
(C) 15
(D) 20

Ans. *(A) 0*

40. Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator (ENIAC machine) belongs to the
(a) first generation digital computer
(b) second generation computer
(c) third generation computer
(d) forth generation computer

Ans. *(A) first generation computer*

41. IBM's System family of computers was introduced during the
(A) first generation.
(B) third generation.
(C) second generation.
(D) fourth generation.

Ans. (b) *third generation*

42. Which one of the following statements is wrong in the analogy of mechanical and electrical devices?
(A) resistance is analog of damping
(B) inductance is analog of mass
(C) capacities is analog of spring constant
(D) charge is analog of displacement

Ans. *(C) capacitance is analog of spring constant*

43. An analog computer produces its results in the form of
(A) codes '0's and '1's
(B) numbers
(C) log format
(D) graphs

Ans. (D) *graphs*

44. Historically, the first computers were used for:
(A) text processing
(b) data storage
(c) simulation and modelling
(d) arithmetic calculations

Ans. *(D) arithmetic calculations*

45. ________ are programs which are written to cause computers to function in a desired way.
(A) hardware
(B) instruction
(C) software
(D) classifying

Ans. *(B) sorting*

46. Charles Babbage worked closely with ---------- to develop his device.
(A) Ada Lovelace
(b) Joseph –Marie Charles
(c) Herman Hollerith Charles
(d) Lord Byron

Ans. *(A) Ada Lovelace*

47. In analog computers time scaling is done to make them operate:
(A) fast
(b) slowly
(c) in time delay mode
(d) either fasts or slow

Ans. *(D) either fast or slow*

48. Analog computers are ________ accurate as compared to digital computer is
(A) more
(B) less
(C) nearly same
(D) unpredictable

Ans. *(B) Less*

49. CDC-6600, IBM-1401, IBM-7030 etc. belong to the
(A) first generation computers
(b) second generation computers
(c) third generation computers
(d) fourth generation computers

Ans. *(B) second generation computers*

50. An integrated circuit is
(A) a complex circuit
(b) an integration device
(c) fabricated on a tiny silicon chip
(d) another name for chip

Ans. *(C) fabricated on a tiny silicon chip*

51. Which one of the following statements is correct a one?
(A) Most mainframes are 48-bit machines
(b) Thousands of super computer are currently being built
(c) Supercomputers are usually designed to process accounting applications
(D) mainframe may have multiprocessor components that permit several tasks to be processed at the same instant is time.

Ans. (D) mainframes may have multiprocessor components that permit several tasks to be processed at the same instant is time.

52. A floppy disk is a ________ generation computer invention.
(A) 1st
(B) 2nd.
(C) 3rd.
(D) 4th.

Ans. *4th*

53. ________ are the computers designed for complex scientific job.
(A) Mainframe Computers.
(B) Minicomputers.
(C) Microcomputer.
(D) Supercomputers.

Ans. *(D) Supercomputers*

54. ________ are also called machine codes where microprocessor exclusively deals with binary numbers (strings of 1,s and 0,s) but it would take ample amount of time and labour to program computers in this fashion.
(A) low-level language.
(B) high level language.
(C) both these languages.
(D) non of these languages.

Ans. *(A) low-level language*

55. ________ are used for translating High language instructions in to machine code or an object code.
(A) interpreters.
(B) assemblers.
(C) compiler.
(D) non of these.

Ans. *(C) compilers*

****

2. COMPUTER COMPONENTS

****

1. The CPU (central processing unit) consists of:
   (a) memory, VDU, and printer
   (b) input device, output device, and memory
   (c) store, arithmetic and logic unit, and control unit
   (d) soft ware, hardware, and power supply unit

Ans. *(C) store, arithmetic and logic units, and control unit.*

2. State which of the following is an example of volatile memory?
   (A) Floppy Disk
   (B) RAM
   (C) RPOM
   (D) HARD DISK

Ans. *(B) RAM*

3. When data is entered into a memory location it will?
   (A) Add to the content of the location
   (B) Change the address of the memory location.
   (C) Erase the previous content
   (D) Not be fruitful if there is already some data in that location

Ans. *(C) erase the previous content*

4. a ______________ computer is also called desktop and personal computer.
   (A) supper computers
   (B) mini computers
   (C) mainframes
   (D) micro equipment

Ans. *(C) micro computers*

5. Modern computers work on ______________
   (A) binary numbers.
   (B) decimal numbers.
   (C) both of these.
   (D) non of these.

Ans. *(A) binary numbers*

6. Modern computers do not work with decimal numbers. Instead they process binary numbers, groups of 0s and 1s, because
   (A) electronic devices are most reliable when designed for two state (binary) operation.
   (B) memory is only possible for binary numbers
   (C) with decimal numbers, the circuits are complex and costly
   (D) with decimal numbers, processing speed is slow.

Ans. *(A) electronic devices are most reliable when designed for two state (binary) operation.*

7. The ______________ puts data and instructions into primary storage.
   (A) primary storage
   (B) the control unit
   (C) secondary storage
   (D) the ALU

Ans. *(B) the control unit*

8. Which one of the following is the correct definition of buffer.
   (a) it is a hardware device that stores data outside the CPU
   (B) it is that portion of the CPU memory which stores program instruction
   (C) it is a temporary storage between the CPU memory and a peripheral device.
   (D) it is a device to convert input data into a computer readable form

Ans. *(C) it is a temporary storage between the CPU memory and a peripheral device.*

9. The ______________ is called the heart of a digital computer.
   (A) control unit
   (B) memory unit
   (C) logic unit
   (D) visual display unit

Ans. *(A) control unit*

10. During E-time the ALU
(a) examines the instruction
(B) enters the instruction
(C) executes the instruction
(D) elicits the instruction
Ans. (C) *executes the instruction*

11. A monitor is an ________ device.
(A) input
(B) output.
(C) internal.
(D) non of these.
Ans. (B) *output*

12. Each location in binary storage is assigned a unique
(A) dat (A)
(B) field
(C) name
(D) address
Ans. (D) *address*

13. A keyboard is an ________ device.
(A) input
(B) output.
(C) internal.
(D) non of these.
Ans. (A) *input*

14. Which is not associated with the main memory of computer
(A) semiconductor memory
(B) core memory
(C) read only memory
(D) sequential memory
Ans. (D) *sequential memory*

15. ________ is that register which keeps track of the program during execution
(A) Address register
(B) Program counter
(C) Data register
(D) Accumulator
Ans. (B) *Program counter*

16. A mouse is an ________ device.
(A) input
(B) output.
(C) internal.
(D) non of these.
Ans. (A) *input*

17. ________ are step-by step instructions that run the computer.
(A) hardware
(B) documents
(C) CPUs
(D) programs
Ans. (D) *programs*

18. The unit that transforms data into information is the
(A) CPU
(B) ROM
(C) DV (D)
(D) OCE
Ans. (A) CPU

19. Microprocessor is also called a ________
(A) motherboar (D)
(B) memory
(C) logical chip
(D) ROM
Ans. (C) *logical chip*

20. The capacity of computer memory may be expressed in
(A) bytes
(B) kilobytes
(C) bits
(D) MHz
Ans. (B) *kilobytes*

21. The clock speed of computer is measured in:
(A) megahertz
(B) kilobytes
(C) megabytes
(D) binary digits
Ans. (a) *megahertz*

22. A bus line consists of
(A) registers
(B) accumulators
(C) parallel data paths
(D) machine cycles
Ans. (C) *parallel data paths*

23. The complex set of electrical circuitry that executes program instructions is called the
(A) motherboard
(B) central processing unit

(C) hard disk
(D) CD ROM

Ans. *(B) central processing unit*

24. Temporary storage areas within the CPU are called
(A) Accumulators
(B) Registers
(C) ROMs
(D) Addresses

Ans. *(B) Registers*

25. In a computer system there are tow types of primary memory namely called RAM & ROM.
(A) CD & DVD
(B) Floppy & Hard Disk
(C) RAM & ROM
(D) non of these

Ans. *(C) RAM & ROM*

****

3. INPUT & OUTPUT DEVICES

****

1. A sound card is an ____________ device.
(A) input.
(B) output.
(C) both input and output.
(D) Non of these

Ans. *(C) both input and output.*

2. A colour screen with the best resolution has the most
(A) CRT
(B) VGA
(C) OM
(D) Pixels

Ans. *(D) Pixels*

3. ____________ is the CRT technology with the best resolution.
(A) MICR
(B) VGA
(C) SVGA
(D) LCD

Ans. *(C) SVGA*

4. ____________ are the most common storage devices in a computer system are;
(a) printer and monitors
(b) disk drives and printer
(c) disk drives and tape drives
(d) tape drives and keyboard

Ans. *(C) disk drives and tape drives*

5. DASD refers to
(A) disk storage
(B) track
(C) screen output
(D) sorting

Ans. *(A) disk storage*

6. A chain printer prints
(A) By chemical or photographic means
(B) By the impact wheel of type against inked ribbon and paper
(C) By the impact of a chain of type against inked ribbon and paper
(D) Both a and c

Ans. *(C) By the impact chain of type against ribbon and paper*

7. The major disadvantage of magnetic tapes is:
(A) cost
(B) unreliability of store data
(C) slow data recording
(D) data is to be accessed sequentially

Ans. *(D) data is to accessed sequentially*

8. Soft copy refers to
(A)OCR-A
(B)screen output
(C) microfiche
(D) digitizing

Ans. *(B) screen output*

9. Records stored on a Direct Access storage device must be read:
(a) in a specific order
(b) in group of 10
(c) directly
(d) sequentially or directly

Ans. *(D) sequentially or directly*

10. ____ means assigning more sector to outer disk tracks.
(A) zone recording
(B) randomizing
(C) data transfer
(D) sectoring

Ans. (A) *zone recording*

11. A pictorial screen symbol that represent a computer activity is called a (n)
(A) pointer
(B) touch screen
(C) icon
(D) MICR

Ans. (C) *icon*

12. A digital computer system consists of a central processing unit (CPU) interfaced with
(A) input device
(B) auxiliary storage
(C) output devices
(D) all of the above

Ans. (D) *all of the above*

13. The disk storage that uses both a magnetic and laser beam
(A) Hashing
(B) Magnetic optical
(C) D-ROM
(D) WORM

Ans. (B) *magnetic optical*

4. STORAGE DEVICES

****

1. The technology of ROM is:
(A) volatile
(B) Non-volatile
(C) permanent
(D) non of these

Ans. (B) *Non-volatile*

2. What is true in the following about RAM?
(A) it is read & write memory.
b. it is only read memory
c. it is only write memory
d. it is non of these.

Ans. (A) *it is read & write memory*

3. Secondary memory is also called:
(A) volatile storage.
(B) non-volatile storage.
(C) backing storage.
(D) non of these

Ans. (C) *backing storage*

4. Programme stored in ROM are called.
(A) backup.
(B) secondary memory
(C) CPU
(D) non of these

Ans. (C) *Firmware*

5. Direct access storage is:
(A) removable
(B) non-removable.
(C) addressable.
(D) non-addressable

Ans. (C) *Addressable*

6. Sequential access storage is:
(A) removable
(B) non-removable.
(C) addressable.
(D) non-addressable

Ans. (B) *non-addressable*

7. What is each 0 or 1 in the binary system called?
(A) a byte
(B) a character.
(C) a bit.
(D) non of these

Ans. (C) *a bit*

8. What type of storage device a Magnetic tap is?
(A) temporary.
(B) permanent.
(C) auxiliary.
(D) non of these

Ans. (B) *Permanent*

9. The floppy disks are the most common form of ________ storage for personal computers.
(A) primary.
(B) secondary.
(C) main.
(D) non of these

Ans. (B) *Secondary*

10. If the memory of a computer is 32000 bytes, how many characters it can store?
(A) 16000
(B) 32000
(C) 48000
(D) 64000

Ans. (B) *32000*

11. What is main memory called?
(A) Primary.
(B) Secondary.
(B) Permanent.
(D) Non of these
Ans. (A) *Primary*
12. What does control the function of main memory?
(A) Central Processing Unit.
(B) Function keys
(C) Arithmetic Logic Unit.
(D) Control Unit.
Ans. (D) *Control Unit (CU)*
13. How many Gigabytes are there in one Terabyte?
(A) 1024.
(B) 1025
(C) 1026
(D) 1027
Ans. (C) *1026*
14. DVD-ROM drives have a much ________ transfer rate than CD-ROM drives
(A) faster.
(B) slower.
(C) non of these
Ans. (A) *Faster*
15. One byte is a group of eight bits that forms one ________.
(A) bit.
(B) gigabit.
(C) megabyte.
(D) character.
Ans. (D) *character*
16. A Gbyte contains ________ Mbytes.
(A) 1024.
(B) 1026.
(C) 1028.
(D) 1030
Ans. (A) *1024*
17. Flash memory is a type of ________ memory.
(A) secondary.
(B) primary.
(C) volatile.
(D) non-volatile.
Ans. (D) *Non-volatile*
18. On principles does a Hard disks work?
(A) electric.
(B) electric.
(C) magnetic.
(D) non of these
Ans. (C) *magnetic*
-19. A ________ is binary number and has value 1 or 0 representing ON or OFF.
(A) byte.
(B) bit.
(C) character.
(D) non of these
Ans. (B) *Bit*
20. Main memory is the computer's ________ storage.
(A) primary.
(B) secondary.
(C) backing storage.
(B) non of these
Ans. (A) *Primary*

5. COMPUTER SOFTWARE

****

1. MS-DOS is a /an
(A) word processor
(B) operating system.
(C) non of these
Ans. (B) *operating system*
2. MS-DOS is a product of
(A) AT & T
(B) Corel
(C) Microsoft.
(D) non of these.
Ans. (C) *Microsoft*
3. Windows is a product of
(A) AT & T
(B) Corel
(C) Microsoft.
(D) non of these.
Ans. (C) *Microsoft*
4. Excel is a /an.
(A) word processor
(B) operating system.
(C) Spreadsheet
(D) non of these
Ans. (C) *Spreadsheet*
6. UNIX is a /an.
(A) word processor
(B) operating system.

(C) non of these
Ans. (B) *operating system*
7. Corel Draw is a /an.
(A) word processor
(B) operating system.
(C) Graphics/drawing software
(D) non of these
Ans. (C) Graphics/drawing software
8. The following command is used in DOS for copying one or more files to another location.
(A) BACKUP.
(B) SAVE.
(C) COPY.
(D) non of these
Ans. (C) *COPY*
9. The following command duplicates the contents of one disk to another.
(A) BACKUP.
(B) COPY.
(C) DELL
(D) DISKCOPY
Ans. (D) *DISKCOPY*
10. Which one of the following commands deletes all files and subdirectories in a directory?
(A) DELL.
(B) DELETE.
(C) DELTREE
(D) non of these
Ans. (C) *DELTREE*

6. INTRODUCTION TO WINDOWS

****

1. DOS is based on
(A) GUI
(B) CLI
(C) CPU.
(D) non of thee
Ans. (B) *CLI*
2. Windows is based on
(A) GUI
(B) CLI
(C) CPU.
(D) non of thee
Ans. (A) *GUI*
3. DOS is a /an
(A) word processor
(B) operating system
(C) anti-virus programme
(D) non of these.
Ans. (B) *operating system*
4. Windows is a /an
(A) word processor
b. operating system
c. anti-virus programme
d. non of these.
Ans. (B) *operating system*
5. DOS is ______________ to learn as compared to Windows.
(A) easy.
(B) difficult.
(C) interesting.
(D) non of these
Ans. (B) *difficult*
6. Which one of the following is the equivalent of the wastepaper bin in your office?
(A) My Documents.
(B) My Briefcase
(C) Recycle Bin.
(D) Network Neighbourhood.
Ans. (C) *Recycle Bin*
7. The phrase "Graphical User Interface "is related to
(A) DOS
(B) Windows.
(C) Programme.
(D) non of these
Ans. (B) *Windows*
8. The phrase "Command Line Interface" is related to
(A) DOS
(B) Windows.
(C) Programme.
(D) non of these
Ans. (A) *DOS*
9. Which one of the following is thought of as a huge filing cabinet, which you can fill with documents neatly sorted into their own folders for easy retrieval.
(A) My Computer.
(B) Recycle Bin.
(C) My Documents
(D) Non of these
Ans. (C) *My Documents*
10. You can change the look of the Desktop by adding a background image, called
(A) Background colour.
(B) Background theme
(C) Desktop wallpaper.

(D) Desktop theme.

Ans. (C) *Desktop wallpaper*

7. INTRODUCTION TO BASIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

****

1. In BASIC, which one of the following is something that does not change its values during execution of the program?
   (A) variable
   (B) constant.
   (C) command.
   (D) non of these

Ans. (B) *constant*

2. What is name of the process of finding and removing errors from a computer programme?
   (A) scanning.
   (B) refreshing.
   (C) debugging.
   (D) non of these

Ans. (C) *debugging*

3. What is meant by Logical Errors in a computer program?
   (A) these are errors that arise due to improper use of the formula or wrong use of the symbols or data.
   (B) these are errors that arise due to the wrong use of the programming language, such as incorrect pronunciations or misuse of the terms
   (C) these are errors that arise due to the limitation of the computer.
   (D) non of the above statements.

Ans. (A) *these are errors that arise due to improper use of the formula or wrong use of the symbols or data.*

4. What is meant by Syntax Errors in a computer program?
   (A) these are errors that arise due to improper use of the formula or wrong use of the symbols or data.
   (B) these are errors that arise due to the wrong use of the programming language, such as incorrect pronunciations or misuse of the terms
   (C) these are errors that arise due to the limitation of the computer.
   (D) non of the above statements.

Ans. (B) *these are errors that arise due to the wrong use of the programming language, such as incorrect pronunciations or misuse of the terms*

5. What is meant by Execution Errors in a computer programme?
   (A) these are errors that arise due to improper use of the formula or wrong use of the symbols or data.
   (B) these are errors that arise due to the wrong use of the programming language, such as incorrect pronunciations or misuse of the terms
   (C) these are errors that arise due to the limitation of the computer.
   (D) non of the above statements.

Ans. (C) *these are errors that arise due to the limitation of the computer*

6. What is meant by the portion of the program that explains the program?
   (A) manual
   (B) documentation.
   (C) expression.
   (D) non of these

Ans. (B) *Documentation*

7. A computer programme is a list of ____________ that tells the computer what to do and how to do.
   (A) documents.
   (B) information.
   (C) alphabets.
   (D) instructions.

Ans. (D) *Instructions*

8. What is an expression in a computer programme?

(A) a combination of variables, constants and operators.
(B) a set of instructions.
(C) a list of information.
(D) non of these
Ans. (A) *expression*

9. An ________ is also defined as a set of mathematically meaningful symbols, letters and numbers.
(A) documentation.
(B) expression.
(C) programme.
(D) non of these
Ans. *expression*

10. What are string constants?
(A) a set of positive and negative numbers.
(B) a sets of characters enclosed in quotation marks.
(C) both of these.
(D) non of these
Ans. (B) *a sets of characters enclosed in quotation marks.*

****

8. WORD PROCESSING (MS-WORD)

****

1. Word Processor is an application programme for manipulating ________ documents.
(A) Graphic-based.
(B) Designing-based
(C) Text-based.
(D) non of these
Ans. (C) *Text-based*

2. The term ________ has also been used to refer to computers introduced in the 1980s that were designed solely for word processing
(A) IBM
(B) Compaq
(C) Word Processor
(D) non of these
Ans. (C) *word processor*

3. MS Word commands are grouped together on the ________ Bar
(A) Menu Bar
(B) Taskbar.
(C) Toolbar
(D) non of these
Ans. (A) *Menu*

4. Software packages such as Word Perfect, Word Star, and MS-Word are all examples of ________ Packages for personal computers.
(A) Spreadsheet
(B) Operating System.
(C) Word Processing
(D) non of these.
Ans. (C) *Word Processing*

5. What is the moveable symbol on the screen that shows where you are? The keyboard will start from the position where it is.
(A) Pointer
(B) Arrow
(C) Cursor
(D) non of these
Ans. (C) *Cursor*

6. ________ formatting specifies the overall page layout for printing. It includes choosing the paper size orientation and margins
(A) Paragraph
(B) Character
(C) Document.
(D) Non of these
Ans. (C) *Document*

7. ________ automatically continues text from the begging of the text line when you reach right margin.
(A) Scrolling.
(B) Moving.
(C) *Word Wrap*
(D) non of these
Ans. (C) *Word Wrap*

8. To change the font size, select the text, and choose a font size from

the Font Size drop-down list box on the __________ toolbar.
(A) Editing.
(B) Inserting.
(C) Formatting.
(D) Non of these.
Ans. *(C) Formatting*

9. What is the technical name for the activity of moving quickly upward or downward through the text or other screen display?
(A) Moving.
(B) Scrolling.
(C) Editing.
(D) Non of these.
Ans. *(B) Scrolling*

10. What is the technical name for the process of making alternations in the contents of your document?
(A) Formatting.
(B) Editing.
(C) Alignment.
(D) Non of these.
Ans. *(B) Editing*

11. What is the activity that has the features of inserting, deleting and un-deleting?
(A) Formatting.
(B) Editing.
(C) Alignment.
(D) Non of these.
Ans. *(B) Editing*

12. What did typewriters use for cutting and pasting to move a text from one place to another in a manuscript?
(A) Only Scissor.
(B) Only gum.
(C) Both Scissors and gum
(D) Non of these
Ans. *(C) both Scissors and gum*

13. What is the technical name for the settings that is automatically used by a programme unless the user changes them?
(A) Automatic Setting.
(B) Default Setting.
(C) Both of these.
(D) Non of these
Ans. *(B) Default*

14. The undelete is an undo command that allows you to change your mind and __________ the text you have deleted. (Write the technical name)
(A) Replace.
(B) Restore.
(C) Past.
(D) Non of these.
Ans. *(B) Restore*

15. What is the technical name for formatting that specifies page number, headers and footers for different sections or chapters of a document?
(A) Character Formatting.
(B) Chapter Formatting.
(C) Section Formatting.
(D) Non of these.
Ans. *(C) Section*

16. Selection for typeface, font size, and style for text is called __________ formatting.
(A) Character Formatting.
(B) Chapter Formatting.
(C) Section Formatting.
(D) Non of these.
Ans. *(A) chargcter*

17. The changing of the appearance of the text in a document is referred to as __________.
(A) Character Formatting.
(B) Chapter Formatting.
(C) Section Formatting.
(D) Text Formatting.
Ans. *(D) Text Formatting*

18. To type, edit and format a document without Menu Bar, tool bars and rulers is allowed by __________.
(A) Half Screen.
(B) Full Screen.
(C) Normal View.

(D) Non of these.

Ans. (B) *Full Screen*

19. To change the font size, first you should select the text, and choose a font size from the Font Size drop-down list box on the ____________ toolbar.

(A) Inserting.
(B) Formatting.
(C) Editing.
(D) Non of these

Ans. (B) *Formatting*

20. Where in is a text first saved before you save it to a specific storing device?

(A) ROM.
(B) RAM.
(C) Hard Disk.
(D) Floppy Disk

Ans. (B) *RAM (Random Access Memory)*

21. ________ the paragraph means shifting the body of text within the normal page margin. (Write down the technical term in the following)

(A) Shifting.
(B) Moving.
(C) Pasting.
(D) Indenting.

Ans. (D) *Indenting*

22. The shortcut key used for *Single space in the selected paragraph* is ________.

(A) Ctrl+1
(B) Ctrl+2.
(C) Ctrl+3.
(D) Ctrl+4

Ans. (A) *Ctrl+1*

23. The shortcut key used for *1.5 line space in the selected paragraph* is ____________.

(A) Ctrl+1
(B) Ctrl+3.
(C) Ctrl+4.
(D) Ctrl+5

Ans. (D) *Ctrl+5*

24. What is the shortcut key used for find and replace a word?

(A) Ctrl+A
(B) Ctrl+C.
(C) Ctrl+X.
(D) Ctrl+F

Ans. (D) *Ctrl+F*

24. What is the shortcut key used for opening a New Blank Document?

(A) Ctrl+A
(B) Ctrl+C.
(C) Ctrl+O.
(D) Ctrl+N.

Ans. (C) *Ctrl+N*

25. What is the shortcut key used for opening a Document?

(A) Ctrl+A
(B) Ctrl+C.
(C) Ctrl+O.
(D) Ctrl+N.

Ans. (C) *Ctrl+O*

26. What is the shortcut key used for *Italizing a selected text?*

(A) Ctrl+I
(B) Ctrl+C.
(C) Ctrl+O.
(D) Ctrl+N.

Ans. (A) *Ctrl+I*

27. What is the shortcut key used for *Underlining a selected text?*

(A) Ctrl+A
(B) Ctrl+C.
(C) Ctrl+O.
(D) Ctrl+U.

Ans. (C) *Ctrl+U*

28. What is the shortcut key used for saving a Document?

(A) Ctrl+A
(B) Ctrl+C.
(C) Ctrl+S.
(D) Ctrl+N.

Ans. (C) *Ctrl+S*

29. What is the shortcut key used for selecting the whole Document?

(A) Ctrl+A

(B) Ctrl+C.
(C) Ctrl+O.
(D) Ctrl+N.

Ans. *(A) Ctrl+A*

30. What is the shortcut key used for exiting a Document?
(A) Ctrl+A
(B) Ctrl+C.
(C) Ctrl+W.
(D) Ctrl+N.

Ans. *(C) Ctrl+W*

31. What is the shortcut key used for going to a page?
(A) Ctrl+A
(B) Ctrl+C.
(C) Ctrl+G.
(D) Ctrl+N.

Ans. *(C) Ctrl+G*

32. What is the shortcut key used for *finding and replacing a word or sentence?*
(A) Ctrl+F
(B) Ctrl+C.
(C) Ctrl+O.
(D) Ctrl+N.

Ans. *(A) Ctrl+F*

33. What is the shortcut key used for *increasing* the font size of a letter or word etc?
(A) Ctrl+/
(B) Ctrl+\.
(C) Ctrl+}.
(D) Ctrl+{.

Ans. *(C) Ctrl+}*

34. What is the shortcut key used for *decreasing* the font size of a letter or word etc?
(A) Ctrl+/
(B) Ctrl+\.
(C) Ctrl+}.
(D) Ctrl+{.

Ans. *(C) Ctrl+{*

35. What shortcut key is used for going to *Print Preview?*
(A) Alt+F+T
(B) Alt+F+U
(C) Alt+F+.V
(D) Alt+F+W

Ans. *(C) Alt+F+V*

36. Which shortcut key is used for going to *Closing Print Preview?*
(A) Alt+A
(B) Alt+B
(C) Alt+C
(D) Alt+D

Ans. *(C) Alt+C*

37. The shortcut key **"CTRL+SHIFT+F5"** is used for ____________.
(A) Edit a bookmark
(B) Formatting a Text.
(C) Editing a Paragraph.
(D) Non of these

Ans. *(A) Edit a bookmark*

38. Clicking **"ALT+SHIFT+F11"** will ____________.
(A) Display Microsoft Visual Studio code
(B) Close a running Programme.
(C) Format a selected text.
(D) Non of these

Ans. *(A) Display Microsoft Visual Studio code*

39. Clicking the **"CTRL+SHIFT+F6"** will ____________.
(A) Go to the new window.
(B) Go to the previous window
(C) Go to the new page.
(D) Go to the previous page.

Ans. *(B) Go to the previous window*

40. Which Function key is used for chooses the **Spelling** command **(Tools** menu)?
(A) F1
(B) F2
(C) F4
(D) F7

Ans. *(D) F7*

****

Arithmetic Basic Mathematics Quantitative Ability

Symbols & Basic Formulas

SYMBOLS AND BASIC FORMULAS

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

=	is (equal to)	~	is similar to
<	is less than	π	Pi
>	is greater than	⊥	is perpendicular to
≠	is not equal to	||	is parallel to
≥	Greater than or equal to	°	degree
≤	less than or equal to	|n|	absolute value
≮	is not less than	$\overline{AB}$	line segment
≯	is not greater than	∠A	angle
≰	neither less than nor equal to	ΔABC	triangle ABC
≱	neither greater than nor equal to	⇒	this implies that
∵	because	∴	therefore

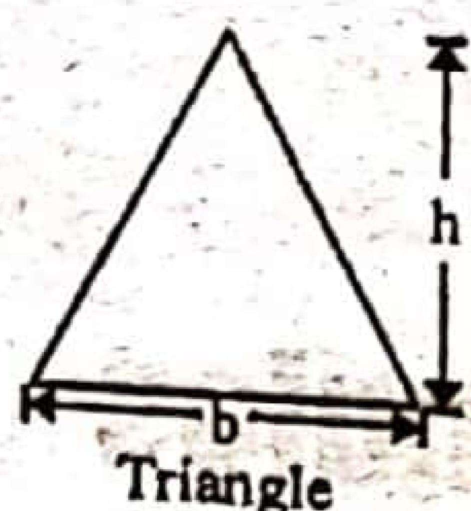
COMMON UNIT CONVERSIONS

Linear Measure		Weight	
English System	Metric System	English System	Metric System
1 inch	= 2.54	1 lb	= 454 g
1 foot	= 30.48 centimeters	2.2 lb	= 1 kg
1 yard	= 0.9144 meter	1 grain	= 0.064799 gram
0.3937 inch	= 1 centimeter	15.432 grains	= 1 gram
1.0936 yards	= 1 meter	1 short ton	= 907.18 kg
0.62137 mile	= 1 kilometer	1 long ton	= 1016 kg

Square Measure		Liquid Measure	
English System	Metric System	English System	Metric System
1 square inch	= 6.4516 square cm	1 fluid ounce	= 0.94635 liter
1 square foot	= 0.092903 sq. meter	1 gallon	= 3.7854 liters
1 square yard	= 0.83613 sq. meter	0.26417 gallon	= 1 liter

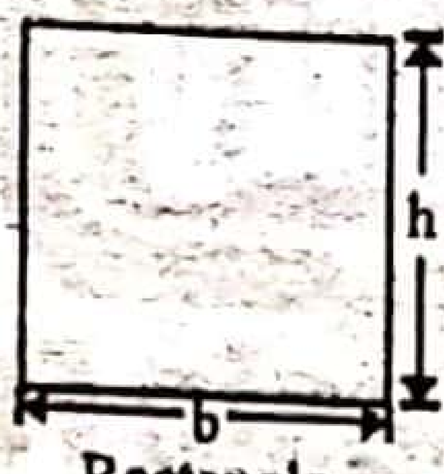
1.960 square yard = 1 square meter 0.38608 square mile = 1 square kilometer	1.0567 quartz = 1 liter 33.814 fluid ounces = 1 liter

GEOMETRIC FIGURES



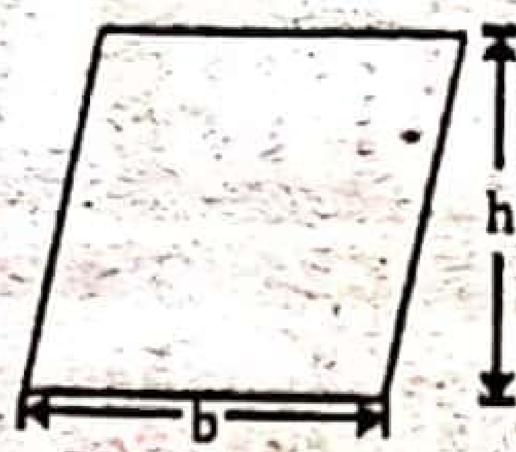
Triangle

Area = $\frac{1}{2}$b × h



Rectangle

Area = b × h



Parallelogram

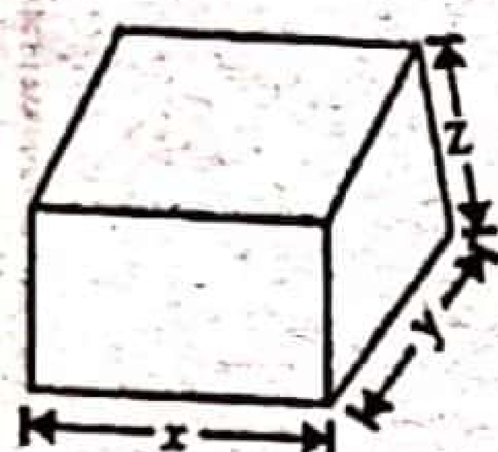
Area = b × h



Circle

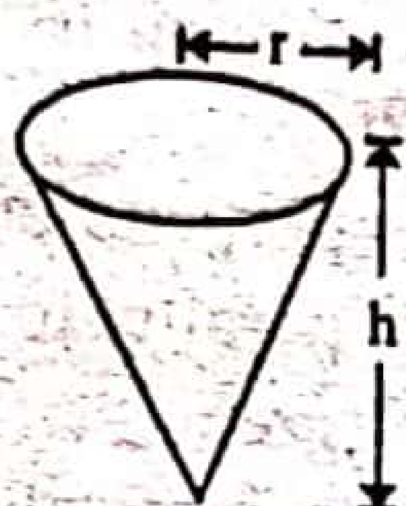
Circumference $2\pi r$

Area = πr^2



Rectangular Bax

Volume = xyz



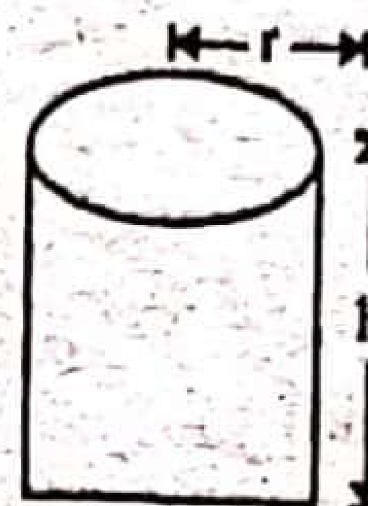
Cone

Volume = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$


Ball

Volume = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Surface Area = $4\pi r^2$



Cylinder

Volume = $\pi r^2 h$

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Important Formulas at a Glance

L.C.M AND H.C.F

Prime Number	:	A number greater than whose only factors are 1 and the number itself.
L.C.M	:	The LCM of two or more given number is the least number which is exactly divisible by each of them.
H.C.F	:	The highest number which will divide into each of the given numbers.
H.C.F of vulgar fractions	:	The HCF of two or more fractions is the highest fraction which is exactly divisible by each of the fractions

$$\text{H.C.F} = \frac{\text{HCF of numerators}}{\text{LCM of denominator}}$$

PERCENTAGE

Percentage: A fraction whose denominator is 100 is called a percentage.

Percent Change: The full formula for percent change is:

$$\text{Percent Change} = \frac{\text{(New Amount)} - \text{(Original Amount)}}{\text{(Original Amount)}} \times 100$$

Note 1: When the new amount is less than the original amount then the result will be percent decease.

Note 2: When the new amount is greater than the original amount than the result will be percent increase.

Note 3: If A is $x\%$ of C and B is $y\%$ of C, then A is $\frac{x}{y}\times 100\%$ of B.

Note 4: If the value is increase successively by x% and y% then the final increase is given by $\left[x+y+\frac{xy}{100}\right]\%$

PROFIT AND LOSS

1. Profit = Selling Price (SP) – Cost Price (CP)
2. Loss = Cost Price (CP) – Selling Price (SP)
3. Gain or Loss percent $= \frac{\text{Loss or Gain}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$
4. If a man purchases a certain number of articles at p a rupee and the same number at q a rupee. He mixes them together and sells them at r a rupee. This his profit or loss in percent

$$= \left[\frac{2pq}{r(p+q)} - 1\right] \times 100$$

according to the sign +ve or –ve
5. If a man marks his goods at p% above his cost price and allows purchasers a discount of q% for cash h then

$$\text{Profit or loss in percent} = \left[p - q - \frac{pq}{100}\right]$$

RATIO AND PROPORTION

Ratio: The number of times one quantity contains another quantity of the same kind is called the ratio of the two quantities.

Note 1: The first term of a ratio is called the antecedent and the second the consequent.

Compound Ratio: Ratios are compounded by multiplying together the antecedents for a new antecedent, and the consequents for a new consequent.

Note 1: If four quantities be in proportion, the product of the extremes is equal to the product of the means.

Note 2: If the sum of two numbers is A and their difference is d, then the ratio of the number is given by

$$A + d : A - d$$

Rule: A number which when subtracted from the terms of the ratio a : b makes it equal to the ratio p : q is $\frac{bp - aq}{p - q}$

Rule: A number which when added to the term of the ratio a : b makes it equal to the ratio p : q is $\frac{aq - bp}{p - q}$

AREA AND VOLUME

Area of Triangle: If all the sides of a triangle are increased by x%, then the area increased by $\frac{x(x+200)}{100}$%.

Area of Rectangle: If sides of a rectangle are increased by x% then as for triangle its area is increased by $\frac{x(x+200)}{100}$%.

Note 1: If the sides of triangle, square, rhombus, circle, rectangle is increased by x%, its area is increased by $\frac{x(x+200)}{100}$%.

Note 2: In measuring the sides of rectangle one side is taken a% in excess and the other b% in deficit. The error percent in area calculated from the measurement is $a - b - \frac{ab}{100}$ in excess or deficit according to the +ve or −ve sign.

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Model Objective (MCQs) Tests

TEST NO. 1

Directions: Each of the following questions is followed by four choices for their answer out of which only one is correct. Choose the correct answer.

Q1. $32.6 + 12.6 - ? = 25$
(a) 20
(b) 20.1
(c) 20.2
(d) 22

Q2. $3 \div (\sqrt{3}) = ?$
(a) $\sqrt{3}$
(b) $3\sqrt{3}$
(c) $(\sqrt{3})^2$
(d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Q3. 5% profit on Rs. 200 = ?
(a) Rs. 5.00
(b) Rs. 10.00
(c) Rs. 15.00
(d) Rs. 12.00

Q4. (3% of 300) + (2% of 200) = ?
(a) 25
(b) 12
(c) 10
(d) 13

Q5. $(.4)^2 - .06 = ?$
(a) 1.54
(b) .74
(c) 0.10
(d) 1.00

Q6. The face value of 5 in 10523 is:
(a) 500
(b) 523
(c) 23
(d) 5

Q7. $(5)^3 - (5)^2 = ?$
(a) 100
(b) 5
(c) 25
(d) None of these

Q8. $4\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{14} = ?$
(a) $4\frac{1}{7}$
(b) 4
(c) $\frac{9}{14}$
(d) None of these

Q9. $? - 536 + 236 = 400$
(a) 300
(b) 500

(c) 700
(d) 736

Q10. $.005 \times ? = 500$
(a) 100
(b) 1000
(c) 10000
(d) 100000

Q11. $\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{5}{4} = ?$
(a) $\frac{9}{4}$
(b) $\frac{11}{4}$
(c) $\frac{7}{4}$
(d) $\frac{5}{4}$

Q12. $(?)^3 = 0.125$
(a) 0.5
(b) 0.05
(c) 0.005
(d) 0.25

Q13. $(.25 \div 5) \times 5 - .05 = ?$
(a) 0.15
(b) .25
(c) .2
(d) .05

Q14. $(5\% \text{ of } 500) \times 40 = ?$
(a) 200
(b) 400
(c) 500
(d) 1000

Q15. The smallest 4-digit number among the following is:
(a) 0123
(b) 1023
(c) 1032
(d) 1203

Q16. (2 hours 40 minutes) × 2 =
(a) 4 hours 40 minutes
(b) 5 hours 40 minutes
(c) 5 hours 20 minutes
(d) 4 hours 20 minutes

Q17. 5% of 10% of 1000 = ?
(a) 5
(b) 50
(c) 10
(d) 15

Q18. $? \div 1.5 = 1.5$
(a) 3.5
(b) 2.5
(c) 2.25
(d) 3.00

Q19. $(? \div 0.7) - 7 = 0$
(a) 0.70
(b) 49
(c) 0.49
(d) None of these

Q20. $\left(\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{9}{4}\right) \times (?) = \frac{9}{4}$
(a) $\frac{3}{4}$
(b) $\frac{27}{4}$
(c) $\frac{9}{4}$
(d) $\frac{4}{3}$



Explanatory Answers

1.(c): Let $32.6 + 12.6 - x = 25.$
$\Rightarrow 45.2 - x = 25.$
$\Rightarrow 45.2 - 25 = x.$
$\Rightarrow x = 20.2$

2.(a): $3 \div \sqrt{3}$

$= \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$

$= \sqrt{3}$

3. (b): 5% profit of Rs. 200

$= \frac{5}{100} \times 200$

= Rs. 10

4.(d): (3% of 300) + (2% of 200)

$= \frac{3}{100} \times 300 + \frac{2}{100} \times 200$

$= 3 \times 3 + 2 \times 2$

$= 9 + 4$

$= 13$

5.(c): $(0.4)^2 - .06$

$= 0.4 \times 0.4 - 0.06$

$= 0.16 - 0.06$

$= 0.10$

6.(d): Because the face value of all the digits in a number is the digit itself.

7.(a): $(5)^3 - (5)^2 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 - 5 \times 5$

$= 125 - 25 = 100$

8.(d): $4\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{14} = \frac{14}{3} \times \frac{3}{14} = 1$

9.(c): Let x – 536 + 236 = 400

$\Rightarrow$ x – 300 = 400

$\Rightarrow$ x = 400 + 300

$\Rightarrow$ x = 700

10.(d): Let 0.005 × x = 500

$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{1000} \times x = 500$

$\Rightarrow x = 500 \times \frac{1000}{5}$

$\Rightarrow$ x = 100000

11.(b): $\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{5}{4}$

$= \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{4} + \frac{13}{4}$

$= \frac{3-5+13}{4} = \frac{16-5}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$

12.(a): Let $x^3 = 0.125$

$\Rightarrow x^3 = .5 \times .5 \times .5$

$\Rightarrow x^3 = (.5)^3$

$\Rightarrow x = .5$

13.(c): $(0.25 + 5) \times 5 - .05$

$= \frac{25}{5} \times 5 - 0.05$

$= 0.25 - 0.05$

$= 0.20$ *or* 0.2

14.(d): (5% of 500) × 40

$= (\frac{5}{100} \times 500) \times 40$

$= 5 \times 5 \times 40$

$= 1000$

15.(b): 1023

16.(c): (2 hrs. 40 min.) × 2

= 4 hrs. 80 min.

= 5 hrs. 20 min.

17.(a): 5% of 10% of 1000

$= 5\%$ of $(\frac{10}{100} \times 1000)$

$= 5\%$ of (10×10)

$= \left(\frac{5}{100} \times 100\right)$

$= 5$

18.(c): Let $x \div 1.5 = 1.5$

$\frac{x}{1.5} = 1.5$

$x = 1.5 \times 1.5$

$x = 2.25$

19.(d): Let $(x \div 0.7) - 7 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x \div 0.7 = 7$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{0.7} = 7$

$\Rightarrow x = 7 \times 0.7$

$\Rightarrow x = 4.9$

20.(b): Let $\left(\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{9}{4}\right) \times x = \frac{9}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{9}\right) \times x = \frac{9}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{3} \times x = \frac{9}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{9}{4} \times \frac{3}{1}$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{27}{4}$

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TEST NO. 2

Directions: Each of the following questions is followed by four choices for their answer out of which only one is correct. Choose the correct answer.

Q1. $0.04 \times 4 - 0.004 \times 4 = ?$
(a) 1.44
(b) 0.144
(c) 0.0144
(d) 0

Q2. $2.5 \div 0.05 = ?$
(a) 50
(b) 5
(c) 0.5
(d) 0.05

Q3. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{6}{10} = ?$
(a) 1
(b) $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$
(d) $\frac{1}{8}$

Q4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 26+71+47+32 \\ +\ 74+29+53+28 \\ \hline ? \\ \hline \end{array}$$
(a) 320
(b) 330
(c) 340
(d) None of these

Q5. $\left(\frac{1}{5}+\frac{3}{4}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{5}-\frac{3}{4}\right) = ?$
(a) $\frac{3}{4}$
(b) $\frac{2}{5}$
(c) $\frac{9}{4}$
(d) $\frac{3}{2}$

Q6. 80% of 250 is :
(a) 200
(b) 205
(c) 210
(d) 220

Q7. $(105-5)^2 = ?$
(a) 11000
(b) 11025
(c) 10000
(d) 10250

Q8. $(205)^2 - (204)^2 = ?$
(a) 4209
(b) 409
(c) 42025
(d) 4092

Q9. 17 is what percent of 34
(a) 17
(b) 5
(c) 2
(d) 50

Q10. 15 % of 60 is :
(a) 9
(b) 12
(c) 7
(d) 25

Q11. $\frac{4}{5} + 0.8 = ?$
(a) 0.16

(b) $\frac{2}{5}$
(c) $\frac{8}{5}$
(d) 0.016

Q12. $\frac{3}{2}-\frac{2}{3}=?$
(a) 1
(b) 1.2
(c) 0.8
(d) $\frac{5}{6}$

Q13. $(24)\div(-6)\times(-6)-(-6)=?$
(a) 0.4
(b) 24
(c) 30
(d) –30

Q14. $1-2+3-4+5-6+7+8-9$
(a) 4
(b) 3
(c) 11
(d) 6

Q15. $\left(20+\frac{4}{5}\right)+\left(20-\frac{4}{5}\right)=?$
(a) 45
(b) 35
(c) 32
(d) 41

Q16. 15 + 1.5 +0.15+.015
(a) 16.665
(b) 7.5
(c) 17.665
(d) 17.765

Q17. $15+(-5)+20=?$
(a) 23
(b) 1
(c) –25
(d) 17

Q18. 4 is 25% of ?
(a) 32
(b) 40
(c) 16
(d) 20

Q19. $39.5230-18.7895=?$
(a) 20.7345
(b) 21.2665
(c) 20.2665
(d) 20.733

Q20. $\sqrt{(3+4)^2}=?$
(a) 8
(b) 7
(c) 6
(d) 5



Explanatory Answers

1.(b): $0.04\times 4-0.004\times 4$
$=0.16-0.016$
$=0.144$

2.(a): $2.5\div 0.05$

$$=\frac{2.5}{0.05}=\frac{\frac{25}{10}}{\frac{5}{100}}$$

$$=\frac{25}{10}\times\frac{100}{5}$$

$=50$

3.(c): $\frac{2}{3}\times\frac{3}{4}\times\frac{5}{6}\times\frac{6}{10}$

$=\frac{1}{2\times2}=\frac{1}{4}$

4.(d): $26+71+47+32$

$74+29+53+28$

100+100+100+60=360

5.(d): $\left(\frac{1}{5}+\frac{3}{4}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{5}-\frac{3}{4}\right)$

$=\frac{1}{5}+\frac{3}{4}-\frac{1}{5}+\frac{3}{4}$

$=\frac{3}{4}+\frac{3}{4}=\frac{3}{2}$

6.(a): 80% of $250=\frac{80}{100}\times250$

$=200$

7.(c): $(105-5)^2=(100)^2$

$=10000$

8.(b): $(205)^2-(204)^2$

$=(205+204)(205-204)$

$[\because\ a^2-b^2=(a+b)(a-b)]$

$=409\times1$

$=409$

9.(d): Let 17 be x % of 34

i.e., $17=\frac{x}{100}\times34$

$\Rightarrow\ x=\frac{17\times100}{34}$

$\Rightarrow\ x=50$

10.(a): 15% of $60=\frac{15}{100}\times60=9$

11.(c): $\frac{4}{5}+0.8=\frac{4}{5}+\frac{4}{5}=\frac{8}{5}$

12.(d): $\frac{3}{2}-\frac{2}{3}=\frac{3\times3-2\times2}{6}=\frac{5}{6}$

13.(c): $(24)\div(-6)\times(-6)-(-6)$

$=-4\times(-6)-(-6)$

$=24-(-6)$

$=24+6$

$=30$

14.(b): $1-2+3-4+5-6+7+8+9$

$= 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 8 - 2 - 4 - 6 - 9$
$= 24 - 21$
$= 3$

15.(d): $\left(20 \div \frac{4}{5}\right) + \left(20 \times \frac{4}{5}\right)$
$= \left(20 \times \frac{5}{4}\right) + \left(20 \times \frac{4}{5}\right)$
$= 25 + 16$
$= 41$

16.(a): $15 + 1.5 + 0.150 + .015$
$= 15.000 + 1.500 + 0.150 + .015$
$= 16.665$

17.(d); $15 \div (-5) + 20$
$= -3 + 20$
$= 17$

18.(c): Let 4 be 25% of x
i.e., $4 = \frac{25}{100} \times x$
i.e., $4 = \frac{1}{4} \times x$
$x = 16$

19.(d): $39.5230 - 18.7895 = 20.733$

20.(b): $\sqrt{(3+4)^2}$
$= \sqrt{7^2}$
$= 7$

****

TEST NO. 3

Directions: Each of the following question is followed by four choices for their answers out of which only one is correct. Choose the correct answer.

Q1. $467 + 647 + 764 = ?$
(a) 1787
(b) 1788
(c) 1887
(d) 1878

Q2. $216 + 126 + 621 = ?$
(a) 1036
(b) 847
(c) 936
(d) 963

Q3. $555 + 444 + 222 = ?$
(a) 1211
(b) 1111
(c) 1221
(d) 1122

Q4. $663 + 444 + ? = 1226$
(a) 229
(b) 119
(c) 209
(d) 91

Q5. $109 + ? + 406 = 714$
(a) 209
(b) 199
(c) 189
(d) 179

Q6. $864 - ? = 464$
(a) 278

(b) 300
(c) 364
(d) 400

Q7. 1972 – 161 – 390 = ?
(a) 1704
(b) 1205
(c) 1502
(d) 1336

Q8. 616 – 216 + 216 = ?
(a) 616
(b) 832
(c) 400
(d) 1048

Q9. 0.4 × 0.04 = ?
(a) 16
(b) 0.016
(c) 1.6
(d) 160

Q10. $\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} = ?$
(a) $3\sqrt{3}$
(b) 3
(c) 9
(d) 0.3

Q11. $\sqrt{?} = 25$
(a) 25
(b) 225
(c) 425
(d) 625

Q12. $9 + (\sqrt{3})^2 = ?$
(a) 3
(b) $3\sqrt{3}$
(c) $\sqrt{3}$
(d) .3

Q13. 3.74 × ? = .00374
(a) 10
(b) 10^2
(c) 10^{-3}
(d) 10^3

Q14. ? ÷ 4 = 28
(a) 7
(b) 56
(c) 112
(d) 212

Q15. ? ÷ 3 = 12
(a) 0.36
(b) 3.6
(c) 36
(d) 360

Q16. 20% of 20% of 400 = ?
(a) 20 (b) 25
(c) 40 (d) 12

Q17. 10% of 20% of 20 = ?
(a) 0.16
(b) 0.04
(c) 8
(d) 0.4

Q18. (? + 3) 5 = 60
(a) .36
(b) 360
(c) 36
(d) 72

Q19. Which of the following numbers is a complete square?
(a) 26
(b) 24
(c) 12
(d) 36

Q20. Select the number which is not a complete square.
(a) 49 (b) 169
(c) 324 (b) 624



Explanatory Answers

1.(d) : 1878
2.(d) : 963
3.(c) : 1221
4.(b) : Let 663 + 444 + x = 1226
i.e., x = 1226 – 663 – 444

i.e., $x = 119$

5.(b) : Let $109 + x + 406 = 714$

i.e., $x = 714 - 109 - 406$

i.e., $x = 199$

6.(d) : Let $864 - x = 464$

i.e., $x = 864 - 464$

i.e., $x = 400$

7.(c) : 1502

8.(a) : 616

9.(b) : 0.016

10.(b): 3

11.(d): Let $\sqrt{x} = 25$

i.e., $x = (25)^2 = 625$

12.(a) : $9 \div (\sqrt{3})^2 = 9 \div 3 = 3$

13.(c) : Let $3.74 \times x = .00374$

$$i.e., x = \frac{.00374}{3.74} = \frac{.00374}{3.74000}$$

$$-\frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{10^3} = 10^{-3}$$

14.(c) : Let $x \div 4 = 28$

i.e., $\frac{x}{4} = 28$ *i.e.,* $x = 112$

15.(c) : Let $x \div 3 = 12$

i.e., $\frac{x}{3} = 12 \Rightarrow x = 36$

16.(d): 20% of 20% of 400

$= 20\% \text{ of } (\frac{20}{100} \times 400)$

$= 20\% \text{ of } 80 = \frac{20}{100} \times 80 = 16$

17.(d) : 10% of 20% of 20

$= 10\% \text{ of } \left(\frac{20}{100} \times 20\right)$

$= 100\% \text{ of } 4 = \frac{10}{100} \times 4 = .4$

18.(c) : Let $(x \div 3) \times 5.60$

i.e., $\frac{x}{3} \times 5 = 0$

i.e., $5x = 180$ *i.e.,* $x = 36$

19.(d): 36

20.(d): 624

TEST NO. 4

Directions: Each of the following question is followed by four choices for their answers out of which only one is correct. Choose the correct answer.

Q1. 2.4% of 400 = ?
(a) 9.1
(b) 9.3
(c) 9.6
(d) 9.8

Q2. (4% of 400) (3% of 300) = ?
(a) 16
(b) 144
(c) 12
(d) 48

Q3. (.4)3 = ?
(a) 16
(b) 64
(c) 0.64
(d) 0.064

Q4. 70% of 70 = ?
(a) 49
(b) 4.9
(c) 4900
(d) 490

Q5. $4\frac{4}{5} + ? = 8$
(a) $\frac{5}{3}$
(b) $\frac{8}{5}$
(c) $\frac{4}{5}$
(d) $\frac{5}{4}$

Q6. 14 ÷ 14 = ?
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 0.1
(d) 0.01

Q7. 75 – 6.5 = ?
(a) 2.5
(b) 6.85
(c) 68.5
(d) 6

Q8. 5% or 500 ÷ 2.5% of 200 = ?
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 5
(d) 4

Q9. $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{8}{5} = ?$
(a) $\frac{15}{10}$
(b) $\frac{16}{15}$
(c) $\frac{16}{19}$
(d) $\frac{8}{11}$

Q10. $\frac{5}{4} + \frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{8} = ?$
(a) $1\frac{27}{40}$
(b) $2\frac{9}{40}$
(c) $1\frac{13}{40}$
(d) $\frac{29}{40}$

Q11. 4.5 ÷ 02 = ?
(a) 225
(b) 22.5
(c) 2.25
(d) 90

Q12. ? ÷ 3.5 = 25
(a) 875
(b) 87.5
(c) 8.75
(d) .875

Q13. (4.6 + 6.4) ÷ 11= ?
(a) 2
(b) 0.1
(c) 1
(d) 0.2

Q14. 5.7 × 7.5 = ?
(a) 4.275

(b) 427.5
(c) 367.5
(d) 42.75

Q15. $4.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.1 = ?$
(a) 0.129
(b) 1.29
(c) 12.9
(d) 129

Q16. $160 + ? \div 446 = 854$
(a) 218
(b) 176
(c) 248
(d) 188

Q17. $40 \times \frac{1}{3} = ?$
(a) 13.54
(b) 13.33
(c) 17.51
(d) 12.36

Q18. Rs. 460.16
+ Rs. 38.08
+ Rs. ?
Rs. 95.24
(a) Rs. 11.48
(b) Rs. 10.24
(c) Rs. 10
(d) Rs. 11

Q19. $(2.5 \times 2.5) \div 2.5 = ?$
(a) 1
(b) 2.5
(c) 6.25
(d) 62.5

Q20. 30% of 10% of 100 = ?
(a) 4.5 (b) 3
(c) 3.5 (d) 4.8



Explanatory Answers

1.(c) : 2.4% of 400 $= \frac{2.4}{100} \times 400 = 9.6$

2.(b) : (4% of 400) × (3% of 300)
$= \frac{4}{100} \times 400 \times \frac{3}{100} \times 300$
$= 144$

3.(d) : $(.4)^3 = .4 \times .4 \times .4 = .064$

4.(a) : 70% of 70 $= \frac{70}{100} \times 70 = 49$

5.(d) : Let $4\frac{4}{5} \times x = 8$

i.e., $\frac{24}{5} \times x = 8$

i.e., $= \frac{8 \times 5}{24} = \frac{5}{3}$

6.(c) : $1.4 \div 14 = \frac{1.4}{14} = \frac{1.4}{14.0} = \frac{14}{140}$

i.e., $x = \frac{1}{10} = .1$

7.(c) : $75 - 6.5 = 75.0 - 6.5 = 68.5$

8.(c) : 5% of 500 ÷ 2.5% of 200

$$= \frac{5}{100} \times 500 \div \frac{2.5}{100} \times 100$$

$$= 25 \div 5 = 5$$

9.(b) : $\frac{16}{15}$

10.(a) : $\frac{5}{4} + \frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{8}$

$$= \frac{50+32-15}{40} = \frac{67}{40} = 1\frac{27}{40}$$

11.(a) : $4.5 \div .02 = \frac{4.5}{.02} = \frac{4.50}{.02}$

$$= \frac{450}{2} = 225$$

12.(b): Let x ÷ 3.5 = 25

i.e., $\frac{x}{3.5} = 25$

i.e., x = 25 × 3.5

i.e., x = 87.5

13.(c) : (4.6 + 6.4) ÷ 11 = 11 ÷ 11 = 1

14.(d): 42.75

15.(a) : 4.3 × .3 × 0.1 = 0.129

16.(c) : Let 160 + x + 446 = 854

i.e., x = 854 – 160 – 446

i.e., x = 248

17.(b): 13.33

18.(d): Let Rs. 46.16 + Rs. 38.08 + Rs. x = Rs. 95.24

i.e., Rs. x =

Rs. (95.24–46.16–39.08)

i.e., x = 11

19.(b): 2.5 × 2.5 ÷ 2.5

$$= \frac{2.5 \times 2.5}{2.50} = 2.5$$

20.(b): 30% of 10% of 100

$$= 30\% \text{ of } = \left(\frac{10}{100} \times 100\right)$$

$$= 30\% \text{ of } 10 = \frac{30}{100} \times 10 = 3$$

****

I.Q. (Mental Ability) Test
with Explanatory Answers

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS (VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL)

1. **State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.**
Nida-i-Millat, The Nation, Family Magazine, -------
(A) Nawa-i-Waqt (B) Waqt
(C) Jang (D) Express

2. **State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.**
Sutlej, Ravi, Jhelum,-------.
(A) Punjab (B) Sindh
(C) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (D) Azad Kashmir

3. **State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.**
Africa, Antarctica, Asia,-------.
(A) Persian Gulf (B) Gulf of St. Lawrence
(C) Hudson Bay (D) Australia

4. **State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.**
Das Kapital, David Copperfield: As you like it,-------.
(A) Nana (B) Emile Zola
(C) Adam Smith (D) Victor Hugo

5. **State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.**
Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, -------.
(A) Japan (B) Myanmar
(C) Philippines (D) Thailand

6. **Insert the missing number from the choices given below:**
7 10 9 12 11 ??
(A) 14 & 13 (B) 15 & 14
(C) 13 & 12 (D) 12 &10

7. **Insert the missing number fro the choices given below:**
8 17 5 12 ?
16 10 11 9
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 10 (D) 18

8. **Find the odd-man-out:**
(A) Lion (B) Fox
(C) Giraffe (D) Herring

9. **Find the odd-man-out:**
(A) Dollar (B) Cuba
(C) Pound (D) Franc

10. **Find the word that can be prefixed by any of the letter given here:**
P, FL, C, W,CL
(A) INCH (B) CHO
(C) AJI (D) AST

11. **HOLY is to SLOB as LOW is to?**
(A) ONE (B) OLD
(C) GLOW (D) BOW

12. **If Arid =80, DEAR=89, RAID=63, READ=?**
(A) 60 (B) 85
(C) 83 (D) 47

13. **:Insert the missing letter:**
A D H M S ?
(A) T (B) P
(C) L (D) Z

14. **Insert the missing letter:**
K N H P T L I N ?
(A) D (B) T
(C) P (D) S

15. **Insert the missing letter:**
(A) Q/S (B) T/W
(C) P/K (D) H/L

16. **If CARUSO =84 and GIGLI=56,how much is CROSBY worth?**
(A) 39 (B) 54
(C) 75 (D) 28

17. **REMBRNDAT =83, CEZANNE=48, ONSTABLE=?**
(A) 40 (B) 42
(C) 85 (D) 44

18. **ELECTRICITY-GAS=100, JACK –JILL-?**
(A) 50 (B) 30
(C) 25 (D) 0

19. **Find the word that can be prefixed by any of the letters given here:**
TH, L, ST, M, W
(A) INK (B) ILL
(C) END (D) OLL

20. **Find the odd-man-out:**
(A) Canada (B) Australia
(C) Berlin (D) Austria

21. Find the odd-man-out:
(A) Ant (B) Spider
(C) Bee (D) Moth

22. Insert the missing number:
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, ?
(A) 10 (B) 25
(C) 20 (D) 15

23. Insert the missing number:
0, 2, 6, 12, 20, 30,?
(A) 40 (B) 42
(C) 35 (D) 25

24. Insert the missing number:
17 33 8 5 29 12 13 ? 10
(A) 33 (B) 32
(C) 20 (D) 22

25. Insert the missing number:
8 4 20 9 3 15 6 6 ?
(A) 20 (B) 12
(C) 18 (D) 24

26. Hero loves Leander:
Darby loves Joan
Juliet loves Romeo
Whom does Joan Love?
(A) Tom (B) Dick
(C) Harry (D) None

27. Disentangle the letter in each of these words, all of which are name of animals, which of these animals is the largest?
(A) LARPOE (B) RHOSE
(C) SNUKK (D) GITER
(E) EARZB (F) OMSEO

28. Insert the missing word:
GRID (RING) HANG
STIR (............)GAFF:
(A) TIEE (B) TIFE
(C) GIRE (D) HIRE

29. Insert the missing word:
PIECE (CELL)PILLS
GRIPS (.........) SWELL
(A) TILE (B) MIKE
(C) PILE (D) GIPE

30. Find the odd-man-out:
(A) TUEPCIR (B) NITNIGAP
(C) SHOTCAM (D) OTHOP

31. Insert the word that completes the first word and begins the second:
SHR (..........) LING
(A) INK (B) ONG
(C) INE (D) EEN

32. Insert the word that complete the first word n beings the second:
WEAT (.........)MIT
(A) HER (B) TER
(C) GET (D) MET

33. Insert the word that means the same as the words outside the brackets:
ARMOUR (.......) POST
(A) ARM (B) DELIVERY
(C) MAIL (D) LETTER

34. Insert the word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.
CROWD (..........) NEWSPAPERS
(A) MOB (B) PRESS
(C) STORY (D) INCIDENTS

35. Insert the world missing from the brackets:
GOLF (BALL) GAME
RAIN (...........) SPRIT
(A) DAY (B) WEATHER
(C) BOW (D) DROPS

36.
(A) 12 (B) 14
(C) 11 (D) 16

37. Insert the missing number

84	
14	12

81	
18	9

88	
?	11

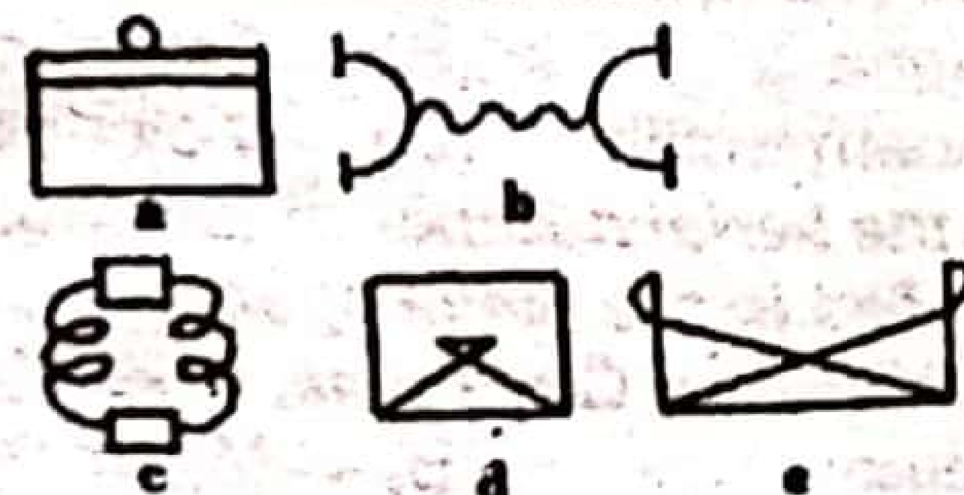
(A) 16 (B) 77
(C) 22 (D) 8

38. Insert the missing letter.

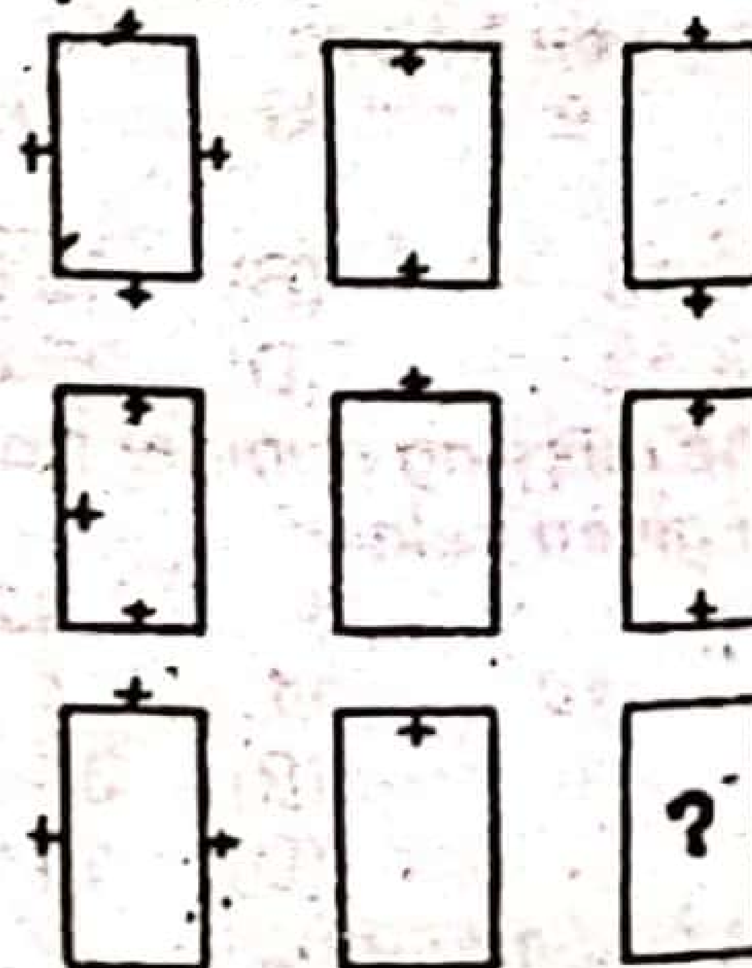


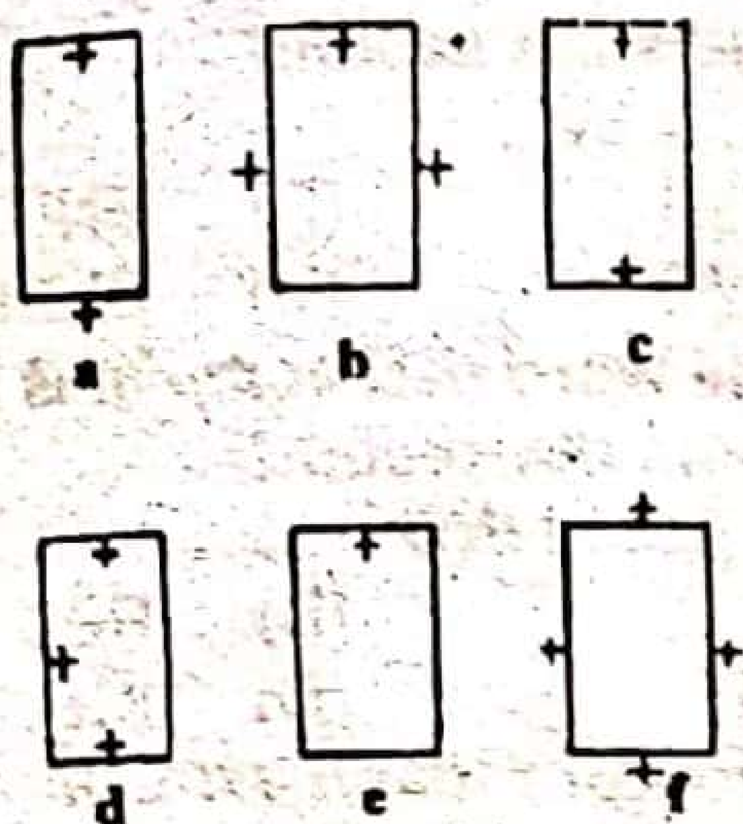
(A) Y (B) O
(C) E (D) P

39. Find the odd-man-out.



40. Which of the numbered figures fits into the vacant square?





41. **State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.**
Ummat, Jasarat, Awam,...........
(A) Sindhi (B) Punjabi
(C) Urdu (D) Pushto

42. **State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.**
Vanuatu, Fiji, Tuvalu,..........
(A) South America (B) Asia
(C) North America (D) Australia

43. **State the serial number of which choice fills in the blank space.**
Sahara, Gobi, Thar,...........
(A) Takla Makan (B) Ole
(C) Nile (D) Mississippi

44. **State the serial number of which choice fills in the blank space.**
Othello, Twelfth Night, the Tempest,..........
(A) Merchant of Venice (B) Murder in the Cathedral
(C) Inferno (D) Paradise Lost

45. **State the serial number of which choice fills in the blank space.**
Dera Ismail Khan, Pabbi, Nowshera,............
(A) Balochistan (B) Sindh
(C) Gilgit-Baltistan (D) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

46. **Insert the missing numbers from the four given below:**
6, 9, 18, 21, 42, 45, ?,?
(A) 90 & 92 (B) 90 & 93
(C) 93 & 94 (D) 95 & 96

47. **Insert the missing number from the four given below:**

7			
4	**9**	**5**	**11**
13	**15**	**12**	**7**
	8	**11**	**?**

(A) 12 (B) 15
(C) 10 (D) 8

48. ***Find the odd-man-out:***
(A) August (B) September
(C) October (D) November

49. ***Find the odd-man-out:***
(A) Ashok Chakra (B) Kirti Chakra
(C) Shaurya Chakra (D) Arjuna Award

50. ***Insert the word that can be prefixed by any of the letters given her:***
ST, BR, S, L, GR, H
(A) AND (B) INK
(C) END (D) IND

51. ***REPUBLICAN=108, DEMOCRAT=?***
(A) 96 (B) 84
(C) 76 (D) 72

52. ***Barometer is to Gas meter as Pugilism is to?***
(A) Lightning (B) Protectionism
(C) Cruising (D) Bimetallism

53. ***Insert the missing letter:***
N, O, M, Q, I,?
(A) Y (B) X
(C) L (D) Z

54. ***Insert the missing letter:***

L	***O***	***T***
D	***H***	***O***
P	***S***	***?***

(A) X (B) Y
(C) Z (D) B

55. ***Insert the missing letter***
B/F G/M N/V P/?:
(A) X (B) T
(C) S (D) Z

56. ***DRIVER = 7***
PEESTRIAN = 11
ACCIDENT = ?
(A) 10 (B) 8
(C) 9 (D) 12

57. ***Find the odd-man-out:***
(A) Crank (B) Mess
(C) Harlot (D) Farther
(E) Babylon

58. ***POMEGRANATES-PIEBALD = PILLIWINKLE?***
(A) PISTACHIO (B) PSTICHE
(C) PETROL (D) PESTILENCE

59. ***Insert the word that can be prefixed by any of the letters given here:***
H, B, P, W, ST

(A) ILI (B) ALL
(C) SLL (D) AND

60. ***Find the odd-man-out:***
(A) Agha Khan Cup (B) Asia Cup
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup (D) Davis Cup

61. ***Find the odd-man-out:***
(A) India (B) Iran
(C) Iraq (D) Moscow
(E) U.K.

62. ***Insert the missing number:***
2,8,5, 6, 8, ?, 11,
(A) 6 (B) 4
(C) 0 (D) 8

63. ***Insert the missing number:***
12, 21, 23, 32, 34, ?
(A) 43 (B) 22
(C) 32 (D) 21

64. ***Insert the missing number:***
14 9 5 21 8 13
28 9 ?
(A) 19 (B) 18
(C) 14 (D) 15

65. ***Insert the missing number:***
9 4 20
8 5 12
7 6 ?
(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 1 (D) 5

66. ***Find the odd-man-out:***
(A) Animal (B) Engine
(C) Identiy (D) Octagon

67. ***Which of these animals whose names are hidden in the jumbled letters below is the smallest?***
(A) NOBIS (B) NETIKT
(C) WROTHAG (D) USEOM

68. ***Insert the missing word.***
ORBIT (RILE) WHEEL
ARSON (......) STEMS
(A) ROSE (B) MORE
(C) SONE (D) WIRE

69. ***Insert the missing word.***
SING (NINE) SPEND
LONG (......) CREST
(A) NOSE (B) ROSE
(C) LINE (D) MINE

70. ***Find the odd-man-out.***
(A) REPLUP (B) KOYNED
(C) RAEZU (D) LOITEV

71. ***Insert the word that completes the first and begins the second.***
AM (.........) EL
(A) PUSH (B) END
(C) LONG (D) BUSH

72. ***Insert the word that completes the first and begins the second.***
CONTR (........) ING
(A) PED (B) RED
(C) ACT (D) ICE

73. ***Insert the word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.***
ROD (..........)MAIL
(A) POST (B) LETTER
(C) DELIVERY (D) GRILL

74. ***Insert the word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.***
ACCOUNT (.........) BEAK
(A) BANK (B) BILL
(C) BIRD (D) FLY

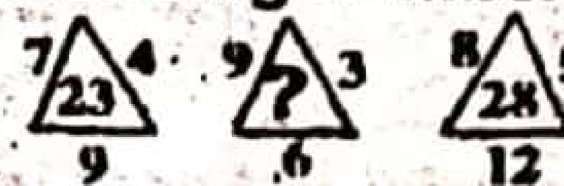
75. ***Insert the word missing from the brackets.***
TAR (PITCH) THROW
SALOON (........) ROD
(A) HOTEL (B) SHOP
(C) BAR (D) IMAGE

76. ***Insert the missing number.***



(A) 97 (B) 11
(C) 28 (D) 3

77. ***Inset the missing number.***



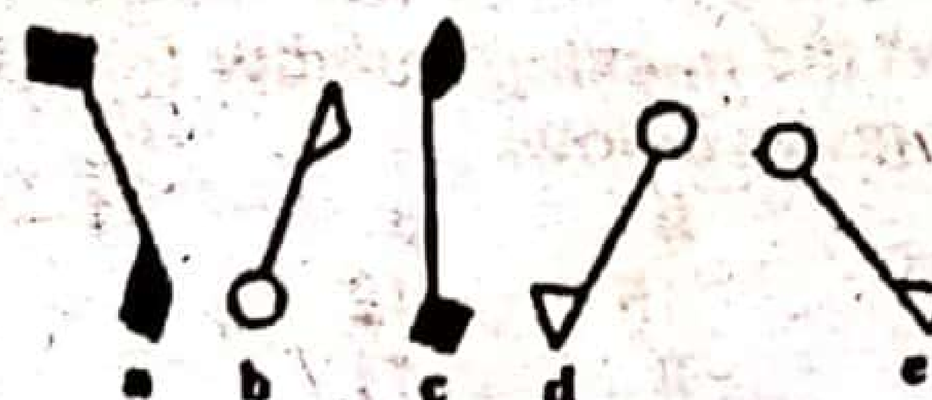
(A) 12 (B) 21
(C) 18 (D) 15

78. ***Insert the missing letter.***



(A) D (B) A
(C) S (D) Y

79. ***Find the odd-man-out.***



(A) (B)
(C) (D)

80. **Which of the numbered figures fits into the vacant square?**

HIH
IHI
HI?

H H I
a b c
H I I
d e

81. **State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.**
Nigeria, Egypt, Libya,........
(A) Atheist (B) Christian
(C) Buddhist (D) Muslim

82. **State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.**
Tea, Coffee, Tobacco,..........
(A) Gram (B) Rice
(C) Maize (D) Jute

83. **State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.**
Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean,.........
(A) Antarctica (B) Indian Ocean
(C) Panama (D) Ole

84. **State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.**
Quetta, Peshawar, Lahore, ...
(A) Multan (B) Rawalpindi
(C) Abbotabad (D) Karachi

85. **State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.**
Hindku, Siraiki, Potohari,.........
(A) Punjab (B) Azad Kashmir
(C) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (D) Baluchistan

86. **Insert the missing number from the four given below.**
8 10 14 18 ? 34 50
(A) 24 (B) 26
(C) 30 (D) 32

87. **Insert the missing number from the four given below.**
7 16 9 5 21 16 9 ? 4
(A) 13 (B) 15
(C) 11 (D) 12

88. **Find the odd-man-out.**
(A) House (B) IGIOO
(C) Bungalow (D) Office

89. **Find the odd-man-out.**
(A) U.N.E.S.C.O (B) U.N.I.C.E.F.
(C) N.I.P.C.E.D. (D) W.H.O.

90. **Select the word that can be prefixed by any of the letter given below.**
ST, C, D, M, P, T, W
(A) BKT (B) ART
(C) ARK (D) LAP

91. **GNERATION=95**
TELEVISION=?
(A) 90 (B) 89
(C) 85 (D) 83

92. **REWARDED =80**
CODRDINATE=75
OPINIONATED=?
(A) 87 (B) 74
(C) 85 (D) 72

93. **Insert the missing letter.**
N Q L S J U?
(A) H (B) O
(C) T (D) P

94. **Insert the missing letter.**
S P L O K F U P ?
(A) J (B) L
(C) S (D) P

95. **Insert the missing letter.**
A/E D/I G/N ?/?
(A) J/T (B) L/M
(C) P/S (D) ?/Q

96. **EVE-ADAM = JOAN-?**
(A) BIL (B) DON
(C) JOHN (D) MIKE

97. **If a girl without a boy is poor, and if she is worth20, what is his worth?**
(A) 13 (B) 25
(C) 30 (D) 12

98. **Find the odd-man-out.**
(A) SIR (B) MAIN
(C) FIG (D) TON

99. **Select the word that can be prefixed by any of the letter given here.**
SCR, R, DR, G, C, J, N, T.
(A) ART (B) INCH
(C) ONE (D) APE

100. **Find the odd-man-out.**

(A) Andre Aggasi (B) Boris Becker
(C) Martina Navratilova (D) Wasim Akram

101. Find the odd-man-out.
(A) Chariot (B) Car
(C) Bus (D) Wagon
(E) Sleigh

102. Insert the missing number.
45 15 18 6 9 ?
(A) 3 (B) 5
(C) 8 (D) 9

103. Insert the missing number.
1, 2 4, 7, 11, 16, ?
(A) 21 (B) 18
(C) 22 (D) 20

104. Insert the missing number.
6 8 7 36 64 49 24 48 ?
(A) 33 (B) 35
(C) 30 (D) 28

105. Insert the missing number
6 10 14 12 ? 22 19 25 31
(A) 17 (B) 18
(C) 20 (D) 16

106. I was supposed to meet my girl friend at noon every Sunday. The first time she came at 12.30, the next time at 1.20, then at 2.30, then at 4.00. When did she turn up after that?
(A) 4.33 (B) 4.50
(C) 5 (D) 5.50

107. Which of these is not an animal?
(A) LATHPEEN (B) TICRECK
(C) HELAW (D) FEFEOC

108. Insert the missing word.
SMMITH (TIDE) BREAD
GROSS (......)GROWL
(A) MORE (B) ROLL
(C) SOLO (D) TILE

109. Insert the missing word
BOILS (SOOT) STOOR
DIVES (.........)AGONY
(A) RING (B) SING
(C) JING (D) PING

110. Find the odd-man-out.
(A) STUN (B) PAGRE
(C) MUPL (D) SNUG

111. Insert the word that completes the first word and begins the second.
SP(......) OW
(A) And (B) All
(C) Rice (D) Ell

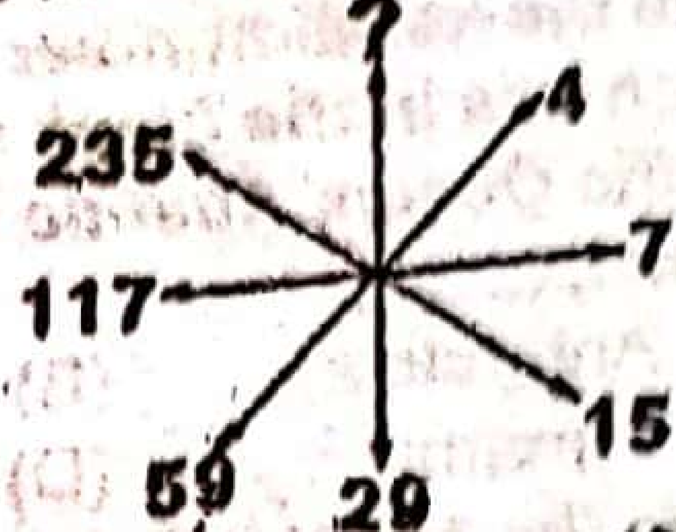
112. Insert the word that completes the first word and begins the second.
AD (..........) ROY
(A) VICE (B) NICE
(C) RICE (D) NITE

113. Insert the word that means the same as the word outside the brackets.
EXCAVATION (........) POSSESSION
(A) EXTRACTION (B) MINE
(C) INCLUDE (D) STONE

114. Insert the word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.
PUNISH (.........) NICE
(A) FINE (B) STRONG
(C) SMOOTH (D) GOOD

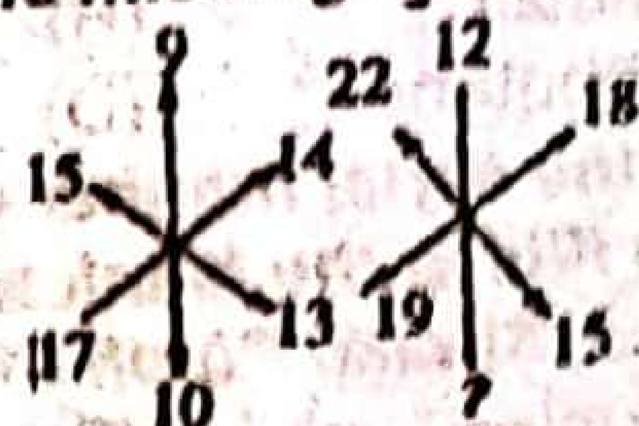
115. Insert the word missing from the brackets.
PLANK (BOARD) MEALS
STRIKE (........)SUCCESS
(A) COLOURFUL (B) VICTORY
(C) ACHIEVE,EMT (D) HIT

116. Insert the missing number.



(A) 694 (B) 496
(C) 469 (D) 369

117. Insert the missing number.



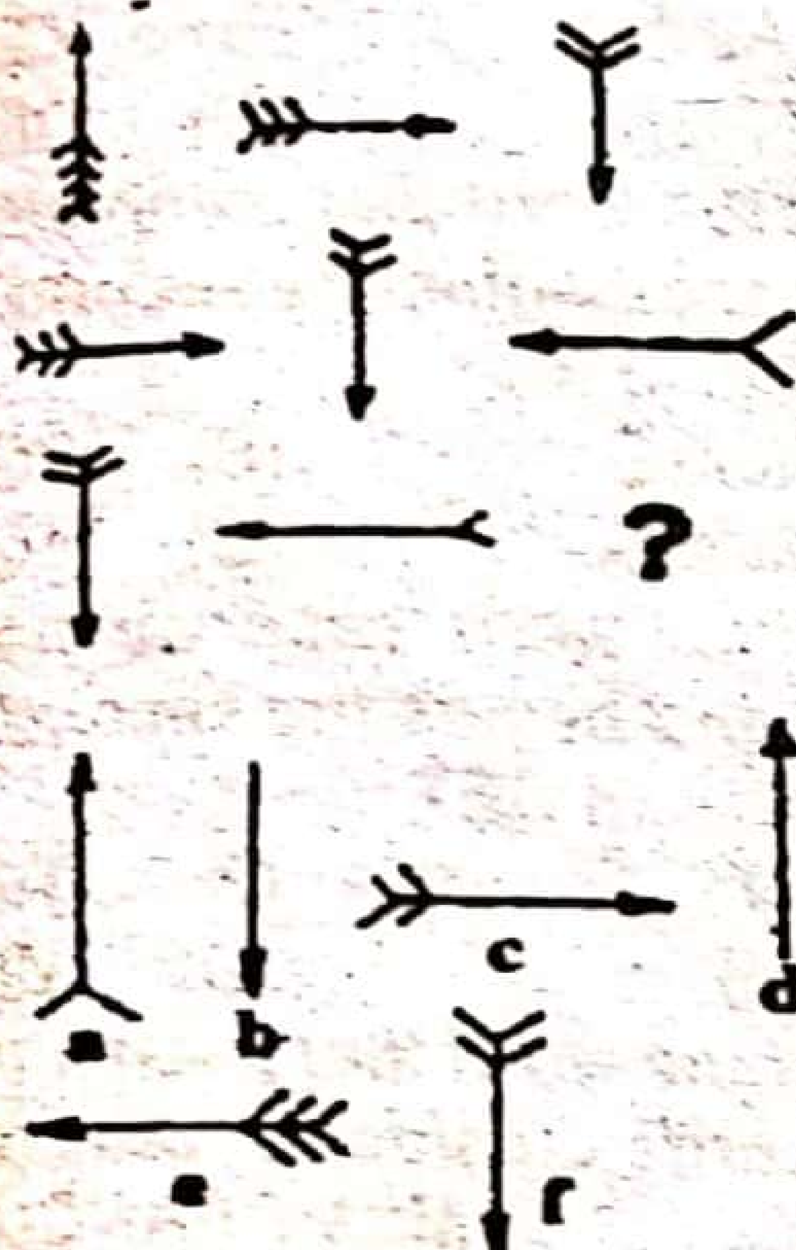
(A) 4 (B) 6
(C) 34 (D) 24

118. Insert the missing letter.
(A) A (B) U
(C) E (D) O

119. Find the odd-man-out.



120. Which of the numbered figures fits into the vacant square?



121. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.
Mirpur, Bagh, Kotli,............

(A)	Azad Kashmir	(B)	Gilgit-Baltistan
(C)	Punjab	(D)	Occupied Kashmir

122. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.
Jhelum, Ravi, Beas,...........

(A)	Jamuna	(B)	Kabul
(C)	Indus	(D)	Sutlej

123. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.
Nile, Amozon, Panama, ...

(A)	Volga	(B)	Red Sea
(C)	Arctic Ocean	(D)	Thar

124. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.
Kalidas, Virgil, Goethe, ...

(A)	Homer	(B)	Tolstoy
(C)	G.B Shaw	(D)	Shakespeare

125. State the serial number of the choice which fills in the blank space.
Diamir, Astore, Hunza, ...

(A)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	(B)	Punjab
(C)	Azad Kashmir	(D)	Gilgit-Baltistan

126. Insert the missing number from the four given below.
25 20 15 10 ?

(A)	5	(B)	50
(C)	25	(D)	20

127. Insert the missing number from the four given below.
2 5 7 4 7 5
3 6 ?

(A)	6	(B)	8
(C)	9	(D)	12

128. Find the odd-man-out.

(A)	Byron	(B)	Shelley
(C)	Keats	(D)	Chamberlain
(E)	Chaucer		

129. Find the odd-man-out.

(A)	Bade Ghulam Ali Khan	(B)	Vilayat Khan
(C)	Bismillah Khan	(D)	Rabindranath Tagore

130. Insert the word that can be prefixed by any of the letters given here.
B, T, R, P, BR

(A)	INT	(B)	EACH
(C)	RED	(D)	ALL

131. Louse is to Scalp as Hound is to?

(A)	Pixie	(B)	Actor
(C)	Gusto	(D)	Houri

132. Find the odd-man—out.

(A	Superciliousnes s	(B	Consciously
(C	Inimitable	(D	Exterminator y

133. Insert the missing letter.
B E ? Q Z

(A)	M	(B)	O
(C)	T	(D)	J

134. Insert the missing letter.
H K Q C G O
E J ?

(A)	B	(B)	L
(C)	T	(D)	S

135. Insert the missing letter.
R/N V/P K/C Q/?

(A)	J	(B)	L
(C)	G	(D)	P

136 .PASTICHE=PESTILENCE=?

(A	LASCIVIOU S	(B	PISTACHIO
(C	SENTIMEN T	(D	PUMPERNICKE L

137. Find the odd-man-out.

(A)	JOT	(B)	FED
(C)	DIN	(D)	GUT

138. If ZN +XT=TZ AND ZV+ZR =ZJR, What

Is Z+Z ?
(A) X (B) Y
(C) P (D) L

139. *Insert the word that can be prefixed by any of the letter given here.*
G ST T
D
(A) END (B) ILL
(C) ALL (D) ONE

140. *Find the odd-man-out.*
(A) Shakespeare (B) Charles Dickens
(C) G.B Shaw (D) Das Kapital

141. *Find the odd-man-out.*
(A) Gold (B) Silver
(C) Iron (D) Ammonia

142. *Insert the missing number*
3 8 15 24 35 48 ?
(A) 63 (B) 36
(C) 32 (D) 64

143. *Insert the missing number.*
6 11 ? 27
(A) 16 (B) 12
(C) 18 (D) 20

144. *Insert the missing number.*
4 12 10 6 10 3
6 7 6 8 ?
(A) 9 (B) 7
(C) 4 (D) 2

145. *Insert the missing number.*
4 6 3 8 2 8
4 4 6 5 ?
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 1

146. *Which of the words give at the bottom will go with the three at the top?*
ROVER, FALL, LORD
(A) TIGER (B) GRACE
(C) SLIP (D) FEAR

147. *Find the odd-man-out.*
(A) Opulent (B) Detergent
(C) Station (D) Hiding

148. *Insert the missing word.*
ETHYL (HERO) FROWN
UNTIL (.......) ABEAM
(A) MORE (B) TILE
(C) TUBE (D) BORE

149. *Insert the missing word.*
GOOSE (SONS) NOOSE
DRINK (.........) PLUSH
(A) NIPS (B) PINS
(C) NICE (D) RICE

150. *Find the odd-man-out.*
(A) LAWL (B) YESDUTA
(C) OFOR (D) DIWWON

151. *Insert the word that completes the first word and begins the second.*
INDIS (.....) R
(A) ROSE (B) POSE
(C) GOES (D) FORE

152. *Insert the word that competes the first word and begins the second.*
PYRA (......) GET
(A) MIT (B) TIP
(C) MID (D) MIP

153. *Insert the word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.*
SMALL (........) MEMORANDUM
(A) LITTER (B) MINUTE
(C) LETTER (D) DOCUMENT

154. *Insert the word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.*
NEW (........) IMPUDENT
(A) FRESH (B) STRONG
(C) INITIAL (D) GOOD

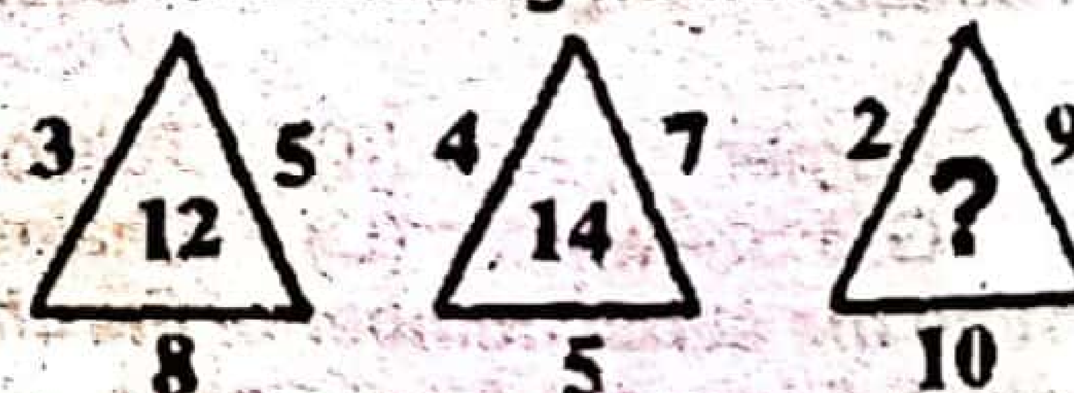
155. *Insert the word missing from the brackets.*
PAPER (WEIGHT) LITTER
SHEEP (........) COLLAR
(A) GOAT (B) HEN
(C) DOG (D) CAT

156. *Insert the missing number.*



(A) 52 (B) 160
(C) 32 (D) 24

157. *Insert the missing number.*



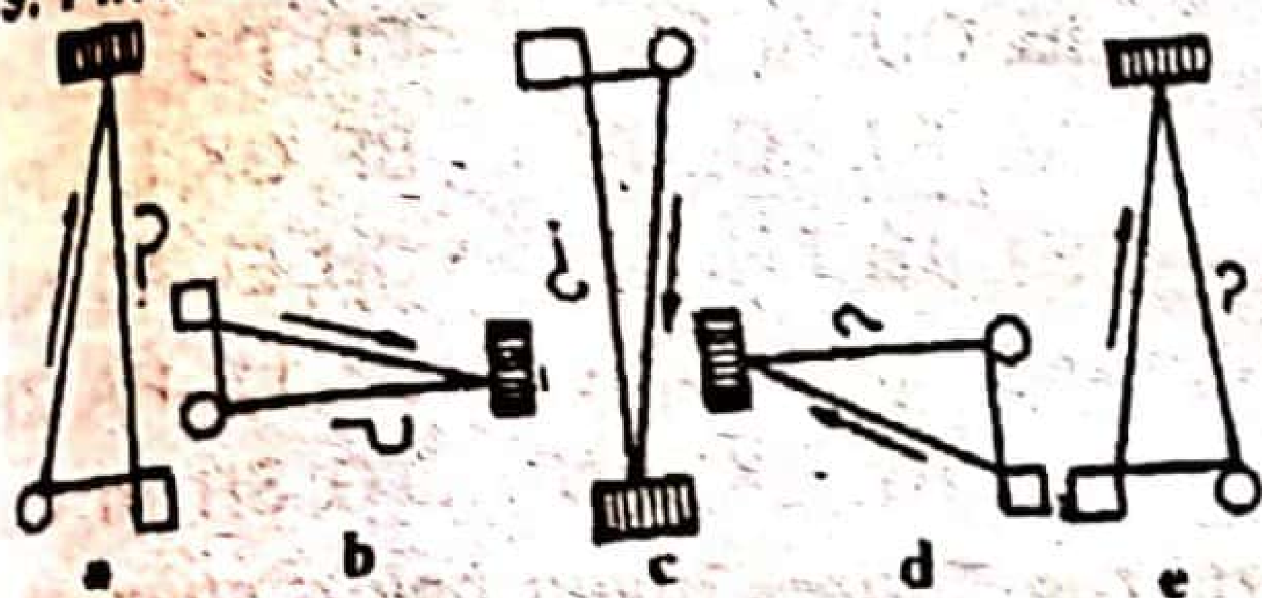
(A) 18 (B) 20
(C) 90 (D) 8

158. *Insert the missing number.*

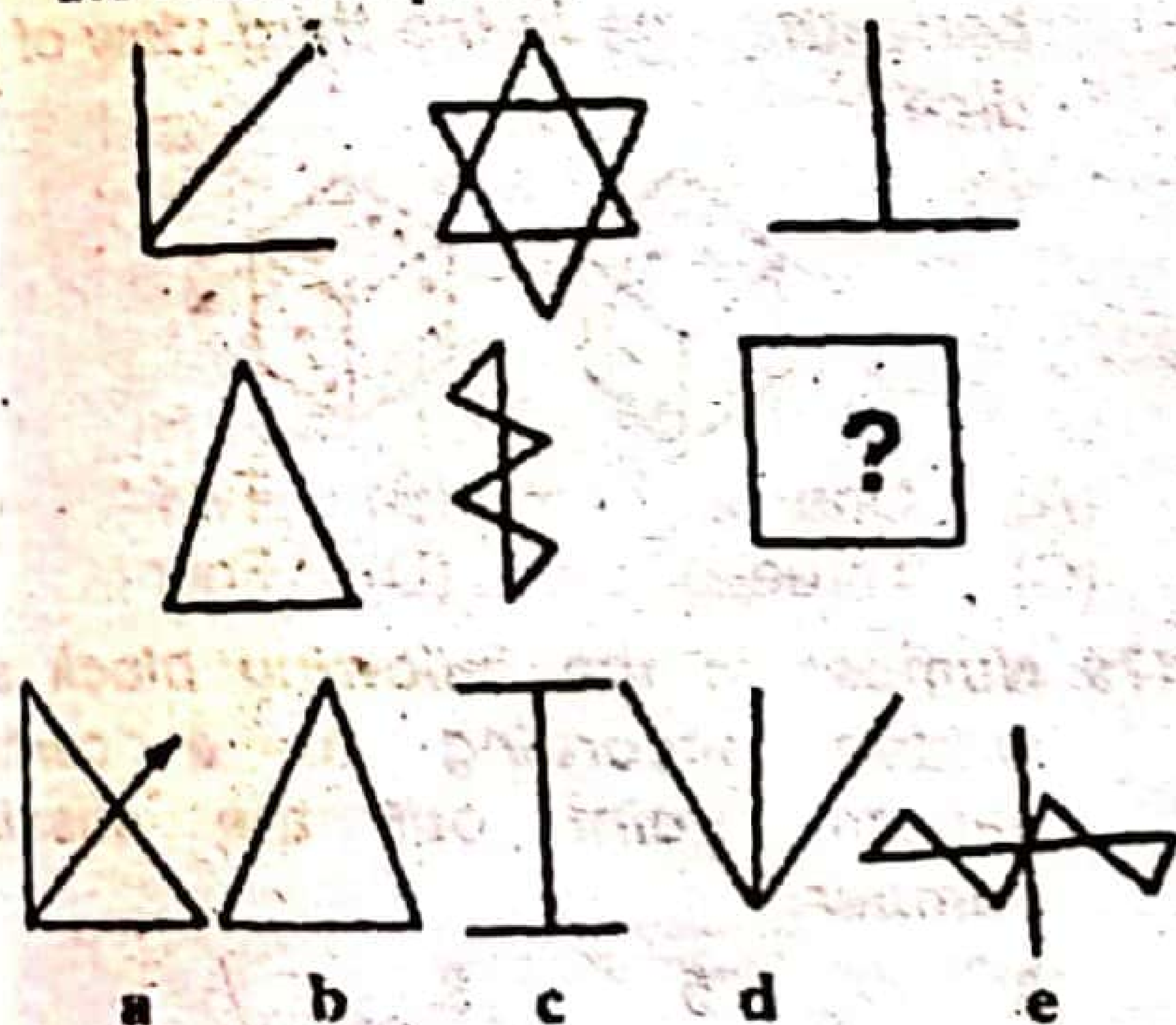


(A) E (B) J
(C) Y (D) O

159. Find the odd-man-out.



160. Whcih of the numbered figures fits into the vacant square?



161. Supply the missing number

25 52 ? 18 23 32
91 19

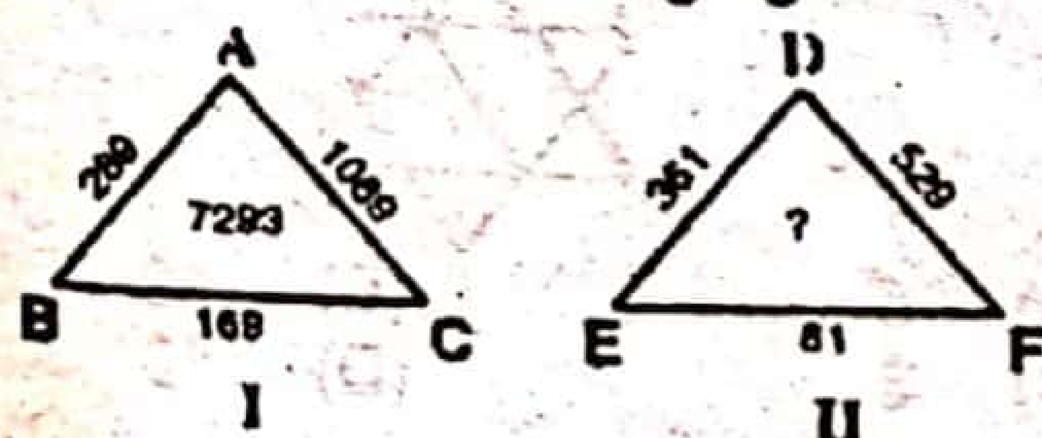
(A) 20 (B) 18
(C) 19 (D) None of these

162. Write the number of the choice which provides the answer in the following:

If 2 x 1 = 36
3 x 2 = 69
1 x 2 = 63
1 x 2 = 63
Then 1 x 1 = ?

(A) 33 (B) 23
(C) 63 (D) 81

163. Consider the following figures.



The figure 7293 inside the triangle I has been arrived at based on some logic and is dependent upon the figures written outside the triangle. On the same logic, the missing figure in triangle II is:

(A) 971 (B) 9381
(C) 2933 (D) 3933

Direction: Red the following statements and answer question 164 and 165.

A toy cube has pictures of different fruits on its six faces. The top face has the picture of orange. Banana is adjacent to melon and orange. Apple is not at the bottom of the cube and melon is apposite to peach.

164. The neighboring faces of the sixth fruit mango do not have the picture of

(A) Apple (B) Orange
(C) Peach (D) Banana

165. Which fruit is opposite the face having the picture of apple?

(A) Banana (B) Peach
(C) Orange (D) Mango

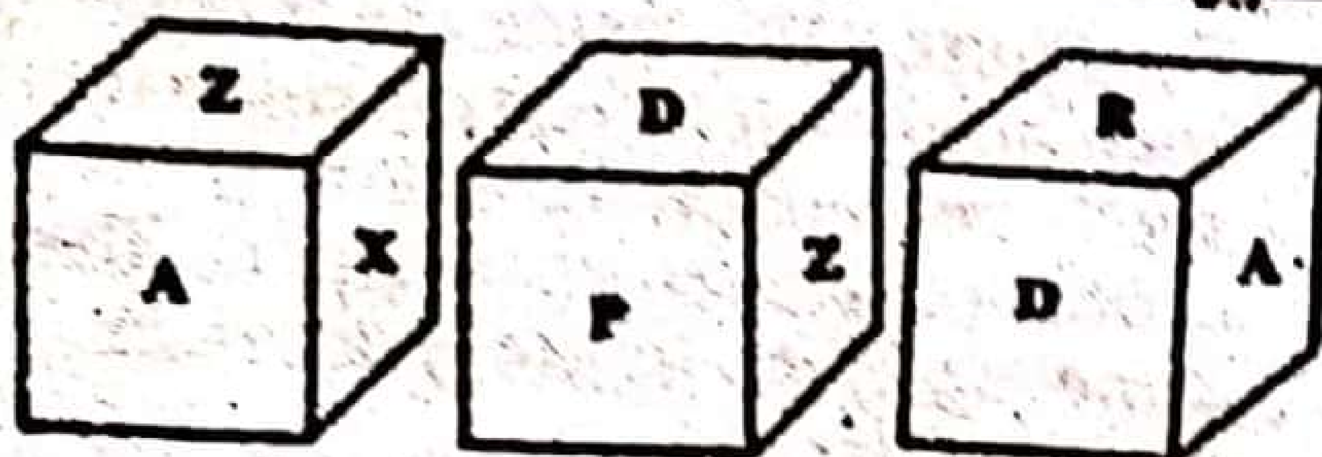
166. How many times is the letter "D" used in the weekdays?

(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 8 (D) 7

167. There are eight girls at a dance on a certain evening, and all those present dance but no body has the same partner more than once. How many pairs danced during the entire evening?

(A) 20 (B) 28
(C) 18 (D) Cannot be determined

Direction: Different letter have been written on the faces of the same cube. letters on some of the faces re shown in the figure below Answer questions 168-170 on the basis of these figures.



168. The letter which occurs on the face opposite P is.

(A) A (B) R

(C) X (D) Insufficient information to decide.

169.the letter which are on the neighboring faces of X are

(A) ARD (B) APD

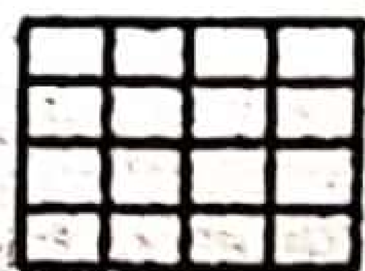
(C) APR (D) ZAD

170. The neighbors of R are.

(A) APZX (B) ADXZ

(C) APXD (D) None of these

171.How many squares of different sizes can be seen in the figure?



(A) 20 (B) 28

(C) 30 (D) 32

Directions: For each of the following questions (172-177) two sets of terms are given, one is column I and the other in column II Compare the terms of both columns and mark your answers with the following lettered conclusions:

(a) Both columns have all terms similar in character.

(b) Both columns have only three terms similar.

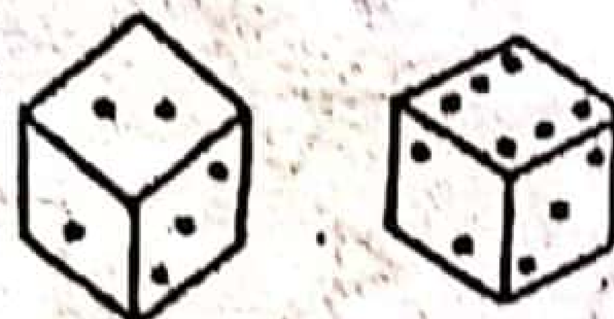
(c) Both columns have only two terms similar.

(d) Both columns have only one term similarly.

(e) None of these terms match in any way.

	Column I	Column II
172.	AD, EH, IL, MP	YB, UX, QT, MP
	IE, OU, AI, EI	CD, PQ, FG, JK
	AE, FJ, KO, QR	BF, GK, LP, RU
	EJ, AB, FQ, FJ	CH, EI, AC, NM
	AC, QP, LS, ZA	DT, LS, RA, ZE
	AZ, BY, CX, DW	TG, SH, RI, QJ

178. The figures given below show three views of the same dice. How many spots are there on the face directly beneath three in the third view of the dice?



(A) One (B) Two

(C) Three (D) Four

179 Number is the following block are written according to a certain pattern. Point out the missing number.

8	5	8
26	20	
13	16	13

(A) 20 (B) 25

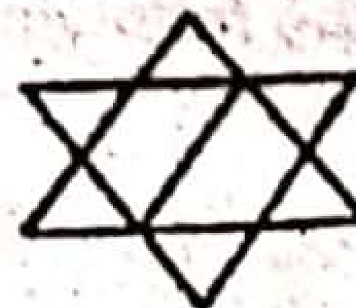
(C) 26 (D) 18

180. There are five chain segments, each containing three rings. It is required to form a single chain with the five segments. The cost of breaking a link is 50 paise and that of joins it again by welding is 100 paise. What is the minimum cost for which the segments can be joined to form a single chain?

(A) Rs.2 (B) Rs.3

(C) Rs.6 (D) Rs.4.50

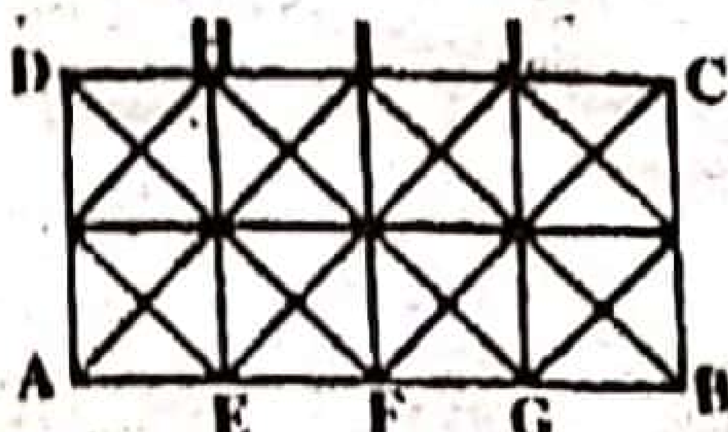
181.The number of triangles shown in the figure is.



(A) 6 (B) 10

(C) 8 (D) 12

182. ABCD is rectangle with AB= 2AD.E and G are the mid-points of AF and FB Respectively. The number of Squares in the figure is



(A) 10 (B) 20
(C) 21 (D) 23

Directions: Read the following statement and answer questions number 183, 184.

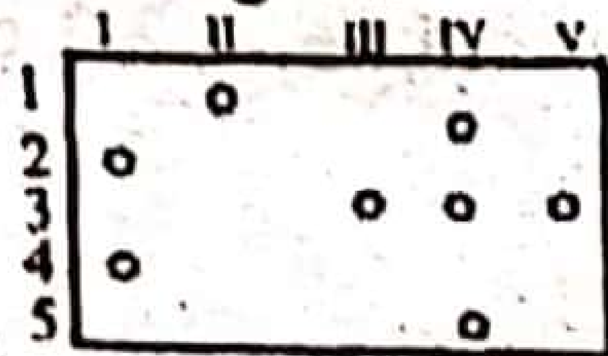
In a row of five persons, Iram is sitting next to Kiran who is on her left. Anum is in the middle of Noor and Iram. Kiran and Rahila do not sit togethr.

183. Who is sitting in the middle?
(A) Anum (B) Noor
(C) Iram (D) Rahila

184. Rahila is sitting.
(A) In the middle (B) At the extreme left
(C) At the extreme right (D) Next to Anum

185. The illustration depicts two views of the same dice. How many spots are there on the face directly below, the six in the second figure?
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Four

186. Find the minimum number of lines that can pass through all the eight zeros in the figure.



(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 6

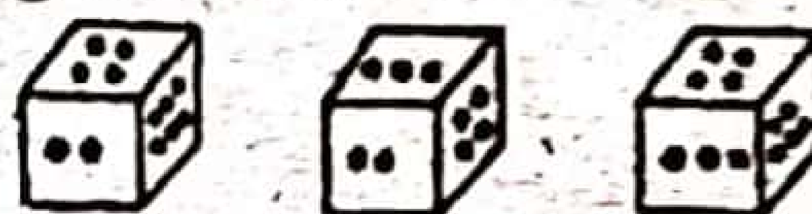
187. The three cubes given below shoe different faces of the same cube having number 1 to 6 written on six faces. What is the number on the face opposite the face 5?



(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 4 (D) 6

188. For the above cube, face 6 is opposite the face marked with number.
(A) 2 (B) 1
(C) 3 (D) None of these

189. The figures given below show the same dice in three different position. what number of circles should appear on the face opposite the face having three circles?



(A) 5 (B) 1
(C) 2 (D) 6

190. In the following dice, how many circles appear on the face opposites the face having one circle?



(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) Cannot be deduced

191. Pick the odd-pair- out.
(A) 100-10 (B) 125-5
(C) 625-25 (D) 325-9

192 Find the missing term.

9 7 18 21 ? 57

(A) 24 (B) 25
(C) 28 (D) 29

193 Find the missing term.

23 20 6 18 24 33 31 16 ?

(A) 16 (B) 20
(C) 12 (D) None of these

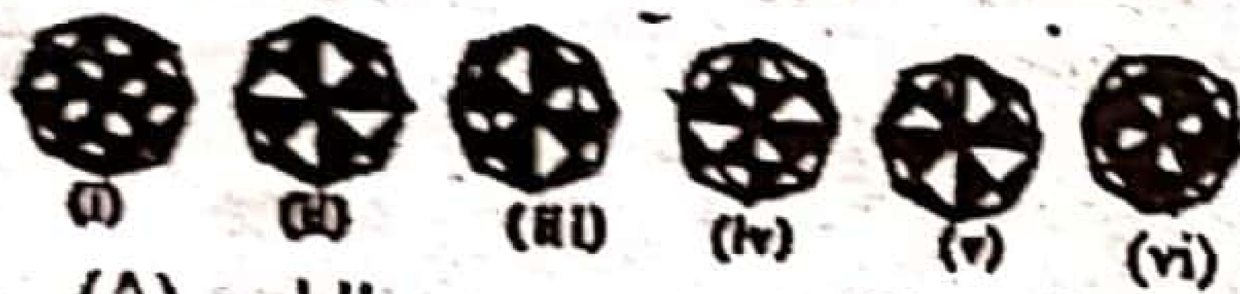
194. Find out the appropriate missing word from the following alternatives?

Light____ Ray;
Sound____?

(A) hear (B) Wave
(C) Audio (D) Pitch

195. Which of the following does not belong to the class of the rest?
(A) Television (B) Cinema
(C) Radio (D) Drama

196. Which two of these designs form a true pair?

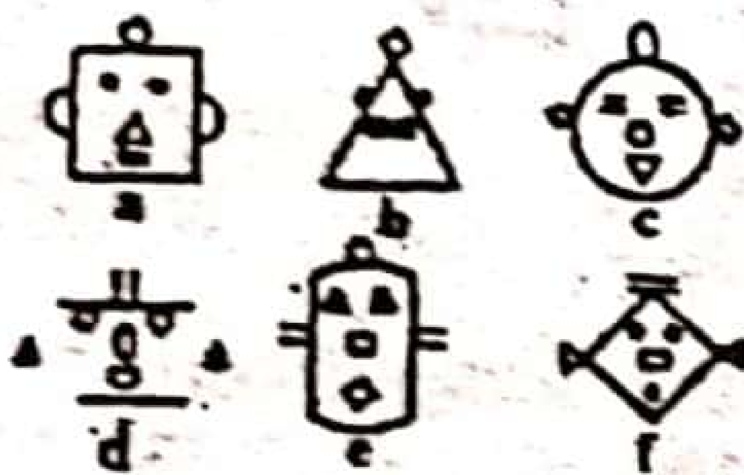


(A) I,II (B) II, IV
(C) II,V (D) III, VI

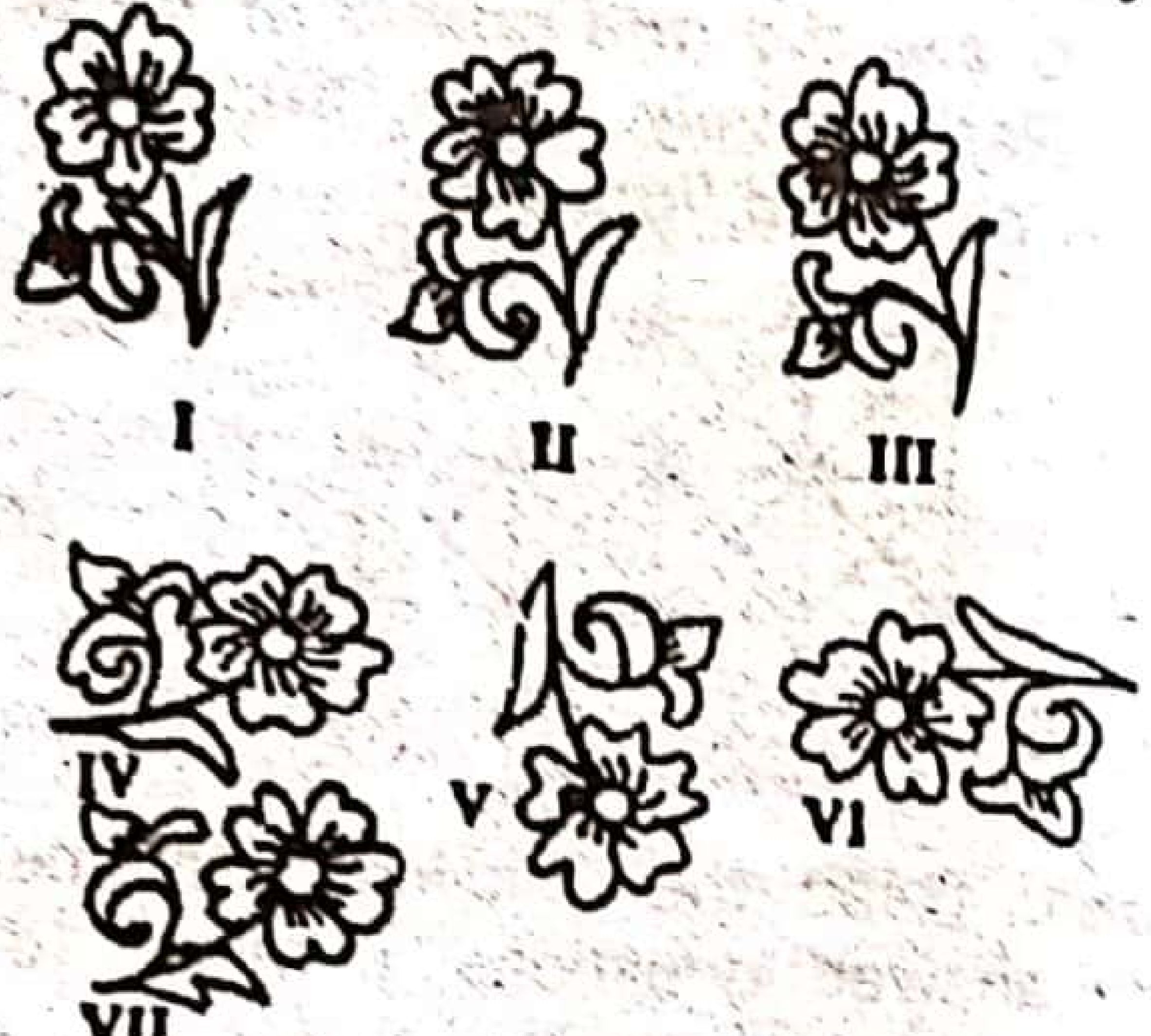
197.Through a stroke of luck you have just got some money. Will you.

(A) Spend the money on your dream holidays? (B) Pay off your debts?
(C) Invest in property? (D) Buy lots of wxpencive presents for your near and dear ones?

198. Tick the odd-one-out.



199.Which tow flowers are exactly alike?



(A) V,VI (B) IV,VII
(C) I, III (D) III, VI

200. How many flowers and leaves are here?



(A) 5, 10 (B) 4, 11
(C) 3, 9 (D) 4, 10

****

Explanatory Answers

1. (a): (Nawa-i-Waqt)
2. (a): (Punjab)
3. (d): (Australia)
4. (a): (Nana)
5. (d): (Thailand)
6. (a): (14 and 13)
7. (a): (2)
8. (d): (Herring)
9. (b): (Cuba)
10. (a): (INCH)
11. (b): (OLD).H is the eight letter of the alphabet, and S is the eighth of the alphabet written backwards. Similarly, all the other letters in each pair of words correspond.
12. (d): (47). Give each letter its appropriate number in the alphabet and multiply by the number donating its position in the word, *i.e.*, 1, 2, 3, or 4.
13. (d): (Z)
14. (a): (D)
15. (c): (P/K)
16. (a): (39). Take material value of letters going up and down the alphabet alternately.
17. (d): (44). Give letters the appropriate numbers in the alphabet, add together each alternate letter, starting with the first one.
18. (d): (0). Give each letter its number in the alphabet, ordinarily and in reversed

order alternately, and sum for each word.

19. (a): (INK)
20. (c): (Berlin)
21. (b): (Spider)
22. (d): (15)
23. (b): (42)
24. (a): (33)
25. (d): (24)
26. (a): (Tom). The first letters in the names of the lovers are three, five and seven letters apart. Joan and Tom continue the series and are nine letters apart.
27. (f): (OMSEO)
    (a) LEOPARD
    (b) HORSE
    (c) SKUNK
    (d) TIGER
    (e) ZEBRA
    (f) MOOSE
    (g) RABBIT
28. (b): (TIFF). The first letter of the word in the brackets is the second letter of the first word, the second is the third letter of the first word, the third is the third letter of the second word, the fourth is the fourth letter of the second word.
29. (c): (PILE)
30. (c): (SHOTCAM). Picture, Painting, and Photo and all reproductions of something.
31. (a): (INK)
32. (a): (HER)
33. (c): (MAIL)
34. (b): (PRESS)
35. (c): (BOW). As golfball and ballgame go together, so do rainbow and bowsprit.
36. (b): (14)
37. (a): (16)
38. (a): (Y). It makes the word PHYSICS in clockwise direction.
39. (b)
40. (a): Each cross outside the rectangle counts plus one and inside the rectangle minus one.
41. (c): (Urdu)
42. (d): (Australia)
43. (a): (Takla Makan)
44. (a): (Merchant of Venice)
45. (d) (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)
46. (b): (90 and 93)
47. (c): (10)
48. (a): (August)
49. (d): (Hilal-i-Pakistan)
50. (a): (AND)
51. (b): (84). There are two series. One gives the vowels the following values: A=1, E=2, I=3, O=4, U=5. The other is the numbers of the letters (other than vowels) in the alphabet in reverse. Thus B=25, C=24 to Z=1.
52. (c): (CRUISING). Take the five vowels, and call A=1, E=2, I=3, O=4, U=5.
53. (a): (Y)
54. (a): (X)
55. (d): (Z)
56. (c): (9). Count numbers of letters in word and add one to get number.
57. (c): (Harlot). The number of letters in the alphabet between the first and last letters of each word is twice that of the letters in the word between first and last plus one. Thus, in CRANK, there are 3 letters between C and K. Twice 3 plus one is 7, and there are seven letters between C and K in the alphabet (DEFGHIJ). HARLOT is the odd-man-out.
58. (c): (PETROL). In each word substitute numbers for letters, counting alternately from the beginning or the end of the alphabet. Only PETROL completes the equation properly.
59. (c): (ILL)
60. (d): (DAVIS CUP)

61. (d): (Moscow)
62. (b) (4)
63. (a) (43)
64. (a): (19)
65. (c): (4)
66. (e): (Unicorn). In all other words, the first and last vowels are identical.
67. (d): (USEOM)
68. (a): (ROSE). The first letter of the word in brackets is the second letter of the first word, the second is the fourth letter of the first word, the third is the fifth letter of the second word, the fourth is the third letter of the second word.
69. (a): (NOSE)
70. (b): (KOYNED) (All the others are colours: PURPLE, AZURE, VIOLET)
71. (d): (BUSH)
72. (c): (ACT)
73. (a): (POST)
74. (b): (BILL)
75. (c): (BAR). Pitch means the same as tar and throw, and bar means the same as saloon and rod.
76. (a): (97)
77. (b): (21)
78. (c): (S). It makes the word CHEMISTRY in clockwise direction.
79. (e)
80. (b)
81. (d): (Muslim)
82. (d): (Jute)
83. (b): (Indian Ocean)
84. (d): (Karachi)
85. (a): (Punjab)
86. (b): (26)
87. (a): (13)
88. (d): (Office)
89. (c): (NIPCED)
90. (b): (ART)
91. (b): (89). The letters are given their corresponding numbers in the alphabet, alternating with their numbers in the reversed alphabet(*i.e.*, Z=1 to A=26). Starting with the reversed alphabet, G=20, then the ordinary alphabet E=5, etc. to total 95.
92. (a): (87). There are two series. One is A=5, E=4, I=3, O=2, U=1, the other is the ordinary number which the letter (other than vowels) has in the alphabet. The two series are combined and then the numbers added, *e.g.*,

REWARDED=18+4+23+5+18 +4+4+4=80.

93. (a): (H)
94. (a): (J)
95. (a): (J/T)
96. (d): (MIKE). The letters in the male names have their numerical value in the alphabet, those in the female names with alphabet reversed, (*i.e.*, Z=1, Y=2, etc.) EVE—ADAM=30, JOAN—MIKE=30).
97. (a): (13). Give appropriate numbers to the letters. GIRL (5267) and BOY (931). POOR (4336) is the first minus the second, 20 is the sum of the figures in GIRL, and 13 is the sum of the figures in boy.
98. (d): (TON). In all the other words, the consonants are next to each other in the alphabet *i.e.*, S, and R; M and N; F and G; H and G.
99. (d): (APE)
100. (d): (Wasim Akram)
101. (e): (Sleigh)
102. (a): (3)
103. (c): (22)
104. (b): (35)
105. (a): (17)
106. (d): (5.50). The first time she was 30 minutes late, the second time 30+50 minutes, the third time 30+50+70 minutes, then 30+50+70+90 minutes

and finally 30+50+70+90+110 minutes.

107. (d): (FEFEOC)

108. (c): (SOLO)
The first letter of the word in brackets is the fourth letter of the first word, the second is the third letter of the first word, the third is the fifth letter of the second word, the fourth is the third letter of the second word.

109. (b): (SING)

110. (d): (SNUG). All the others are fruits, *i.e.*, nuts, grape, plum.

111. (c): (END)

112. (a): (VICE)

113. (b): (MINE)

114. (a): (FINE)

115. (d): (HIT). The word in the middle has the same meaning as the two words at either side: to strike is to hit, and a hit is a success.

116. (c): (469)

117. (b): (6)

118. (b): (U). It reads the word RUSSIAN in anticlockwise direction.

119. (d)

120. (d)

121. (a): (Azad Kashmir)

122. (d): (Sutlej)

123. (a): (Volga)

124. (a): (Homer)

125. (d): (Gilgit-Baltistan)

126. (a): (5)

127. (a): (6)

128. (d): (Chamberlain)

129. (d): (Rabindrananth Tagore)

130. (b): (EACH)

131. (b): (ACTOR). Substitute numbers for letters alternately, taking A as 1, B as 2 etc. and Z as 1, Y as 2, etc. LOUSE adds up to 58, SCALP to 75, HOUND to 58, and only ACTOR of the other words adds up to 75.

132. (b): (Consciously). Code vowels A=5, E=4, I=3, O=2, U=1. Add the numerical values of the vowels in each word. All come to 18, except those in CONSCIOUSLY which come to 8.

133. (d): (J)

134. (c): (T)

135. (c): (G)

136. (d): (PUMPERNICKEL). The letters are given their appropriate numbers, using the alphabet forwards and then backwards alternately (P=16th forwards, U=6th backwards, etc.). PASTICHE and PESTILENCE add up to 131, and only Pumpernickel in the others also does so.

137. (d): (GUT). The two consonants in the other words are at equal distance from the vowel in the middle, *e.g., J* is five letters before O, and T is five letters behind.

138. (a): (X). Letters are set equal to a certain number Z=1, X=2, V=3, T=4, R=5, P=6, N=7, L=8. and J=*9*. The letters go backwards in the alphabet, skipping one letter each time.

139. (d): (ONE)

140. (d): (Das Kapital)

141. (d): (Ammonia)

142. (a): (63)

143. (c): (18)

144. (a): (9)

145. (b): (3)

146. (c): (Slip). All these words can be prefixed by 'land':

147. (f): (Police). In all the other words, the first and second letters are consecutive letters in the alphabet, in 'police' this order is reversed.

148. (c): (TUBE). The first letter of the word in the brackets is the third letter of the first word, the second is the first letter of the first word, the third is the second letter of the second word, the

fourth is the third letter of the second word.

149. (a): (NIPS)
150. (b): (YESDUTA). All others (wall, roof and window) are parts of a house.
151. (b): (POSE)
152. (c): (MID)
153. (b): (MINUTE)
154. (a): (FRESH)
155. (a): (GOAT). As paper-weight and weight-lifter go together, so sheep-dog and dog-collar go together.
156. (a): (52)
157. (a): (18)
158. (a): (E). It reads the word GERMAN in anticlockwise direction.
159. (e)
160. (c)
161. (d): The order of the digit is reversed. Hence, answer will be 81.
162. (a): Reverse the order of digit and multiply by 3.
163. (d): 7293 is the product of square roots of 1089, 289 and 169.
164. (b): (Orange)
165. (a): (Banana)
166. (c): (8)
167. (b): (28). Any girl can dance with each of the remaining 7 girls as a partner. Thus, total number of pairs will be 8x6=56, where each pair will be repeated. Therefore, number of pairs was 28.
168. (a): (A)
169. (c): (APR)
170. (c): (APXD)
171. (c): (30)
172. (a): Both columns have all terms similar in character.
173. (e): Column I has all vowel pairs whereas column II has consonant pairs.
174. (b): Both columns have only three terms similar.
175. (c): Both columns have only two terms similar.
176. (d): Both columns have only one term similar.
177. (a): Both columns have all terms similar in character.
178. (a): Both columns have all terms similar in character.
179. (c): (26). Multiply the top and bottom numbers and divide by 4.
180. (d): (Rs. 4.50)
181. (c): (10)
182. (d): (23)
183. (a): (Geeta)
184. (c): (At the extreme right)
185. (a): (One)
186. (c): (4)
187. (b): (2)
188. (c): (3)
189. (d): (6)
190. (b): (4)
191. (d): (325-9)
192. (a): (24)
193. (c): (12). Sum of each row is 61.
194. (b): (Wave)
195. (c): (Radio). In the rest of the three seeing and hearing both are involved, whereas in radio only the sense of hearing is involved.
196. (c): (II, V)
197. (b): (Pay off your debt)
198. (d): All features have different forms. Here face and cap both have parallel lines.
199. (d): (III, VI)
200. (b): (4, 11)

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Physical Test

PHYSICAL TEST GUIDELINES

Aim

Physical tests are designed to select, for a particular post, a person who must be in good physical and mental health and must be free from any physical defect or disability that is likely to interfere with efficient performance of the duties. The pre-employment medical examination is a part of the selection procedure of a candidate for the posts of Constable (male/female) (BPS: 07).

Point to Remember

An employee already in the service, who is selected for different post whether on the basis of open recruitment or otherwise, employees of Federal Government of Pakistan will also undergo medical examination.

Medical Test Procedure

1. Medical Examination, as prescribed under the advertisement, will be conducted by a Civil Surgeon of the Federal Government at Designated/Nominated Hospitals only, who shall be the competent authority to certify a candidate as Medically Fit / Unfit / Temporarily Unfit. However, the department reserves the right to re-examine or review a medical report.

2. The photograph of the candidate shall be forwarded to the Medical Department duly attested by the HR department.

3. Left Hand fingerprints / impressions: examining doctor should get the impressions of all the fingers of the left hand on the space provided for the same and get duly signed by the candidate.

4. Where a candidate is found to be temporarily unfit by reason of short term sickness which is curable within a period of not more than eight weeks, the candidate will be informed by HR department for re-examination on advice from doctor in the prescribed form.

5. Physical standards as prescribed by the department include:

- **Height** (Male) 5'-7", Chest 32"x33$^{1/2}$
  (Female) 5'-3"
- Visual Standards:
  Distant Vision: 6/9 in each eye with or without glasses
  Near Vision: Not less than J-1

6. The limits of Blood Pressure will be assessed as: Normotension < 140 mm of Hg. SBP and < 90 mm of Hg. DBP. Candidate diagnosed as Hypertensive will be further investigated.

Following will be considered as disqualification:

- Height: For Males -- Height lesser than 152.5 cm
- For Females -- Height lesser than 147.5 cm
- Weight: lesser than 40 Kg
- BMI (Body Mass Index) beyond 28 with systemic involvement for candidates
- BMI beyond 30 with systemic involvement for candidates
- Chronic diseases of Mouth, Nose and Throat including Tonsils, Palate, Jaws, Temporomandibular
- Joints, Oral Cavity, Teeth and Gums
- Hypertension causing adverse effect on target organs
- Ischaemic Heart Disease
- Organic/ Valvular/ Congenital Heart Disease with definite clinical signs & symptoms
- Bronchial Asthma : for Refinery locations
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- 10 H/O Lobectomy / Pneumonectomy
- Cirrhosis or Chronic Liver Disease
- Seizure disorders, Parkinsonism, Ataxia, Psychosis or any other Major Neurological Disorder
- Chronic renal failure
- Undescended Testes
- Deformity of Spine or any limb, congenital or acquired
- Diabetes with complications e.g. Nephropathy, Retinopathy, Neuropathy etc
- Thyrotoxicosis and Pituitary disorders

EAR

- Unable to hear whispering voice at a distance of 2 feet in both ears
- AB gap more than 40 dB for all age groups in both ears
- Bilateral Nerve Deafness above 60 dB should be considered disqualification

EYE

- Colour Blindness
- Night blindness
- Presence of squint
- One eye non-functional
- Glaucoma

- Candidates with Tuberculosis, Chronic debility, Lymphadenopathy, Atypical infections

Candidates will be declared temporarily unfit for following conditions:

a) Hernia
b) Hydrocele
c) Haemorrhoids
d) Pregnancy of 24 weeks or more
e) Phimosis
f) Active Tuberculosis
g) Gall Stones
h) Renal Stone
i) Dyslipidemia
j) Perforation of Tympanic Membrane and CSOM
k) Leprosy (Hansen's disease)
l) Any other condition, which the doctor feels, is curable within 8 weeks

Tips to Clear Pre-employment Medical Examinations

Pre-employment medical examinations often frighten newcomers. It is worrying to think a failed medical exam may cost you your new job before you even start. So how can you improve your chances of success? Although you cannot manipulate your medical results, you can prepare for your medical by becoming familiar with the process. Knowing what to expect will help you complete the exam to the best of your ability.

Every medical is different, depending on the role you are applying for. Your exam might include anything from straightforward medical checks (such as blood pressure and eye tests) through to more complex fitness and psychological testing. One thing you can be certain of, you will need to complete a written questionnaire as part of every pre-employment medical.

In most cases, the written questionnaire will ask very broad questions in an attempt to gather as much information as possible. You will need to declare all your medical concerns, whether mental or physical. Also, be prepared to answer questions about your medical history as well as your current health and lifestyle.

Normally you will need to fill out the form yourself, but occasionally the medical examiner will complete the questionnaire while interviewing you.

Some common questions include:

- Are you taking any regular prescription medication?
- Have you ever undergone a surgery?
- Does your family have a history of Asthma or Diabetes?

- Do you smoke?

Of course, answering "yes" to any of the above will require further explanation. Always give full and honest answers to these questions. Failure to provide true information may get you into trouble, especially if you are unable to do your job well or if your medical condition endangers others.

The Physical Exam

The physical exam is designed to assess your ability to fulfil the daily duties of your new role, as well as meet statutory health and safety standards of the job. The exam itself will vary greatly depending on the job position and the employer. As far as the government sector jobs are concerned, most new employees will undergo standard physical assessments, as stated above, plus a selection of optional assessments specific to the job.

Standard Physical Assessments

Hearing Test – In a basic hearing test, your examiner will drop an object and watch for your reaction (as an indicator you heard the sound). More complex tests will involve listening through headphones and pressing a button whenever you hear a test sound.

Lung Function Test – You will be asked to fill your lungs and blow into a tube as fast as possible until you have exhaled completely.

Blood Pressure – Almost everyone has had a blood pressure check in their lifetime, so no doubt you're familiar with the process. The examiner will wrap a fabric cuff around your arm, just above the elbow. The cuff is inflated, causing it to squeeze tightly around your arm. The examiner then measures your blood pressure via a gauge attached to the cuff while listening to your pulse through a stethoscope.

Body Mass Index – Your height will be measured and you will be weighed on medical scales. You may be asked to remove your shoes and heavy clothing before stepping onto the scales.

Urine Analysis – You will be provided a sterile container and asked to provide a urine sample. In most cases, you will be allowed to use a toilet in private. Be aware, however, that some drug screening tests insist you provide the urine sample under supervision of a medical officer.

Physical Fitness Test – Physically demanding jobs may require demonstrated cardio fitness. Expect to be running on a treadmill, riding an exercise bike or performing a step-aerobics test.

Eye/Vision Test – You will be required to stand a specific distance away from an alphabet-based wall chart, before reading the letters aloud.

Joint Range of Motion – Your examiner may use a protractor-like measurement tool (called a goniometer) to measure how far you can flex and

bend your joints. Expect to perform a series of postures and movements, straightening and bending joints such as knees, shoulders and hips.

Musculoskeletal Assessment (Strength Test) – During a typical strength test, the examiner will ask you to push against resistance. For example, you may be asked to lift your arm while the examiner applies light downward pressure, pushing against your arm. Alternatively, you might be asked to walk against the examiner as he pushes against you.

Spinal Assessment – Be prepared to remove all clothing except your underwear. This allows the examiner to visually assess the curvature of your spine from behind and from the side. The examiner will usually feel your spine and back, before asking you to perform a series of movements such as touching your toes and turning your head/neck from side to side.

Optional Physical Assessments

Drug Screening (urine test) – Most drug screening tests will require the urine sample be provided under supervision of a nurse or medical officer.

X-Ray of the Spine

X-Ray of the Chest

MRI – You may be required to undergo an MRI to assess old injuries, or to establish your pre-employment health status for record keeping and monitoring purposes.

ECG – An ECG (electrocardiogram) detects heart abnormalities by measuring electrical activity of the heart. You will be "hooked up" to a measuring machine via a series of electrodes and leads placed on your chest, arms and legs using adhesive. The technician may shave hair from areas where the electrodes are to be placed.

Psychological screening – Expect either one-on-one interviews, or written examinations designed to evaluate your personality, general reasoning and aptitude.

Common Concerns – You Aren't Alone.

What to Do?

There's no need to worry about a pre-employment medical exam. The exam benefits you as much as the employer. If you are feeling anxious, you are not alone. Below is a list of common concerns, with advice to help you alleviate them.

"I feel embarrassed." People are often worried about removing their clothing or, more commonly, having to urinate under supervision. To reduce the potential for embarrassment, ensure you are wearing appropriate underwear. Choose underwear that is modest (i.e. no patterns or lace), supportive and provides full coverage. It may also comfort you to know you may request an extra person, such as another nurse or medical officer, be in

the room. This makes the environment more relaxed and feels safer than a one-on-one examination.

"I'm too unfit." If you're worried you won't be able to complete your fitness test, start training now. Even a week's worth of moderate walking can raise your cardio fitness, helping you feel more prepared for the test.

"I'm too overweight." An employer cannot legally deny you a job simply because you are overweight. Medical examiners are accustomed to seeing people of all shapes and sizes, so do not be too concerned about the way you look. If you feel you are too overweight to do your job well, see your GP about beginning a weight loss program. Informing the examiner you are on a doctor-approved weight loss program will be seen in a positive light.

"I don't want to disclose my medical condition or previous injury." Perhaps you are concerned a medical condition or injury will cause you to lose the job. Do not make the mistake of not declaring the problem. You are better to lose the job than to cause an accident or cause further injury to yourself or another worker.

On the Day

On the day of your pre-employment medical, get ready by following these tips:

- Wear modest, supportive underwear.
- Bring your current CNIC.
- If a fitness test is required, wear appropriate exercise clothing and running shoes.
- If you wear contact lenses or spectacles, bring them with you.
- If you are an asthmatic, bring your puffer.
- Avoid smoking 24 hours prior to the exam. This will help you perform better during lung function tests.
- Avoid listening to loud music (especially with headphones) 24 hours prior. This avoids temporary hearing difficulties which may impede your hearing check.
- Bring a bottle of drinking water with you. Do not drink too much water if you fear you are overweight.

Stay Positive

It is important not to stress over your pre-employment medical, the results of which are largely out of your control. For the best outcome, keep a positive outlook and be prepared. Be sure to enquire about the nature of your medical examinations before you arrive. Know what tests you will be given and how much time you should allocate on the day.

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Police Order 2002 - MCQs

1. **Police Order, 2002 was promulgated on ______**
   (A) 14th Aug, 2002 (B) 14th July, 2002
   (C) 14th June, 2002 (D) None of the above
2. **Police Order, 2002 consist _____ Articles**
   (A) 167 (B) 177
   (C) 187 (D) None of the above
3. **Police Order, 2002 contains _____ schedule**
   (A) 2 (B) 3
   (C) 4 (D) None of the above
4. **Police Order, 2002 contains _____ chapters**
   (A) XIX (B) XX
   (C) XXII (D) None of the above
5. **Police Order, 2002 was promulgated by**
   (A) President of Pakistan (B) Chief Executive of Pakistan
   (C) Prime Minister of Pakistan (D) None of the above
6. **Definitions are provided in Article ______, of the Police Order, 2002.**
   (A) 1 (B) 2
   (C) 3 (D) None of the above
7. **The term "Administration" is defined in Article 2 Sub-Article ______ of the Police Order, 2002.**
   (A) (i) (B) (ii)
   (C) (iii) (D) None of the above
8. **As per Article 2, Sub-Article (ii), of the Police Order, 2002 Capital City Officers is an Officer bot below the rank of**
   (A) Deputy Superintendent (B) Deputy Commissioner
   (C) Additional Inspector General (D) None of the above
9. **As per Police Order, 2002 City Police Officer means the head of police of a general police area of the city, District who is not below the rank of**
   (A) Additional Inspector (B) Deputy Inspector General
   (C) Senior Superintendent (D) None of the above
10. **The term "Commission" is defined in Article ______, of the Police Order, 2002.**
    (A) 2(iii) (B) 2(iv)
    (C) 2(v) (D) None of the above
11. **The term "Commission" under Article 2(v), of the Police Order, 2002 means**
    (A) National Public Safety Commission (B) Provincial Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission
    (C) District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission (D) All of above
12. **Article 2, Sub-Article ______, of the Police Order 2002 defined District Police Officer**
    (A) V (B) VI
    (C) VII (D) None of the above

13. **Under Police Order, 2002 "District" means**
(A) The District as defined in Local Government Laws
(B) The District as defined in the Police Order, 2002
(C) The District as defined in Constitution of Pakistan
(D) None of the above

14. **District Police Officer means the head of police of a district who is not below the rank of**
(A) Superintendent of Police (B) Senior Superintendent of Police
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above

15. **Ex-Officio Secretary means Provincial Police Officer who shall exercise**
(A) Administrative, operational powers of the Secretary to the Provincial Government (B) Financial Power of the Secretary to the Provincial Government with full autonomy
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above

16. **The Term "Ex-Officio Secretary" is defined in Article _______ of the Police Order, 2002**
(A) Article 2, Sub-Article VII, (B) Article 2, Sub-Article VII-a,
(C) Article 2, Sub-Article VII-B, (D) None of the above

17. **Exigency of service is defined in Article 2 Sub-Article _____ of the Police Order, 2002**
(A) VII-a (B) VII-b.
(C) VII-c (D) None of the above

18. **"Exigency of service" means**
(A) An urgent or unforeseen situation which for the reason to be recorded in writing, requires premature transfer of Police Officer for performance of specific task or duties (B) Transfer of a Police Officer in ordinary ways for performance of his official task and duties.
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above

19. **Fact Finding Inquiry is defined in Article 2 Sub-Article ______, of the Police Order, 2002.**
(A) vii (B) vii-a
(C) vii-c (D) None of the above

20. **An inquiry into the allegations contained in a complaint against a Police Officer, including the factual incidents relating to neglect, excess or omission or commission of any act constituting an offence and the outcome is called**
(A) Fact Finding Inquiry (B) Special Inquiry
(C) Ordinary Inquiry (D) None of the above

21. **Fact finding inquiry report is admissible in evidence**
(A) Before a Court (B) Before a Tribunal
(C) Before any authority (D) All of above

22. **A capital city district, a part of province, or any territory for which separate police is established under Article 6 is called**
(A) General Police Area (B) Specific Police Area
(C) Red Zone (D) None of the above

23. **Which one from the following is not Federal law enforcement agency under the Police Order, 2002**
(A) Ranger
(B) Pakistan Railway Police
(C) Anti Narcotics force
(D) Motorway Police

24. **Under Police Order, 2002 government means**
(A) Federal Government
(B) Local Government
(C) Povincial Government
(D) All of above

25. **As per Article 2, Sub-Article (XI), of Police Order, 2002 Head of District Police means**
(A) District Police Officer
(B) City Police Officer
(C) Capital City Police Officer
(D) All of above

26. **Under Article 2, Sub-Article (xii), of Police Order, 2002 junior ranks means members of the police and below the rank of**
(A) Sub-Inspector
(B) Assistant Sub-Inspector
(C) Inspector
(D) None of the above

27. **As per Police Order, 2002 "person" means**
(A) A community
(B) A company
(C) A corporation
(D) All of above

28. **Article 2, Sub-Article (xvii) of Police Order, 2002 define**
(A) Police-Officer
(B) Gazetted-officer
(C) Provincial Police-officer
(D) None of the above

29. **"Senior ranks" under the Police Order, 2002 means Police Officer above the rank of**
(A) Assistant Sub Inspector
(B) Sub-Inspector
(C) Inspector
(D) None of the above

30. **Article 3, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with**
(A) Attitude and responsibilities of police towards officials
(B) Attitude and responsibilities of police towards public
(C) Attitude and responsibilities of police towards Courts
(D) None of the above

31. **Article 3(a) stress upon police to behave with public with**
(A) Decorum and courtesy
(B) Harshly
(C) According its status
(D) None of the above

32. **Article ______, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with duties of Police**
(A) 3,
(B) 3-A,
(C) 4
(D) None of the above

33. **Article 4, of the Police Order, 2002 divided duties of police into ______ categories**
(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) None of the above

34. **Emergency duties of police with regard to essential services are dealt by Article ______, of the Police Order, 2002**
(A) 4
(B) 4-A
(C) 5
(D) None of the above

35. **The Government shall maintain a separate police establishment for ______**
(A) Every general area (B) Special tasks
(C) Investigation (D) None of the above

36. **Article ______, of Police Order, 2002 deals Constitution of police**
(A) 5, (B) 6,
(C) 7, (D) All of above

37. **The recruitment in the police other than ministerial and specialist cadres shall be in the rank of**
(A) Constable (B) Assistant Sub Inspector
(C) Assistant Superintendent of Police (D) All of above

38. **Article 7, Sub-Article (3), provided that selection for direct recruitment in the rank of Assistant Sub Inspector shall be through**
(A) Federal Public Service Commission (B) Provincial Public Service Commission
(C) Appropriate Public Service Commission (D) None of the above

39. **Recruitment in the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector through appropriate Public Service Commission shall not exceed______ percent of total posts in the rand as provided in Article 7(3) of Police the Order, 2002**
(A) 25% (B) 40%
(C) 50% (D) None of the above

40. **The quota for departmental promotion to the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector is______**
(A) 20% (B) 25%
(C) 30% (D) None of the above

41. **Article 7, Sub-Article (4), deals with recruitment of**
(A) Additional Superintendent (B) Assistant Superintendent
(C) Superintendent

42. **The recruitment in the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police shall be through the**
(A) Provincial Public Service Commission
(B) Federal Public Service Commission
(C) Direct appointment through politicians
(D) None of the above

43. **As per Article 7 Sub-Article (5) the recruitment in the rank of constable and Assistant sub-Inspector shall be on the basis of the**
(A) Provincial government permission certificate (B) Provincial certificate
(C) District domicile (D) None of the above

44. **Article 8, of the Police Order, 2002 divides police on functional basis into ______ classes**
(A) 12 (B) 16
(C) 18 (D) None of the above

45. **The superintendence of police throughout a general police area shall vest in the**
(A) Local Government (B) Provincial Government
(C) Appropriate Government (D) Federal Government

46. **Administration of police is dealt by Article ______ of the Police Order, 2002**

(A) 9 (B) 10
(C) 11 (D) 12

47. **Article 11 of the Police Order deals with posting of**
(A) Provincial Police Officer (B) Capital City Police Officer
(C) Head of Law Enforcement Agency (D) All of above

48. **A Police Officer of the rank of ______ may be appointed by Provincial Government as Provincial Police Officer of the Province**
(A) Superintendent of Police (B) Deputy Inspector General
(C) Inspector General (D) None of the above

49. **The term of office of Provincial Police Officer, Capital City Police Officer and Head of Federal law Enforcement Agency shall be**
(A) Two years from the date of his posting (B) Three years from the date of his posting
(C) Five years from the date of his posting (D) None of the above

50. **Article ______ of the Police Order, 2002 deals with posting of Additional Inspector General of Police**
(A) 11A (B) 12
(C) 12A (D) 13

51. **The Government may, on recommendation of ______ appoint one or more expert to assist the Provincial Police Officer, Capital City Police Officer or City Police Officer**
(A) Federal Public Service Commission(B) Appropriate Public Service Commission
(C) Ministry of Law (D) Chief Minister of the concerned Province

52. **Article ______ of the Police Order, 2002 deals with qualification of expert**
(A) 13(1) (B) 13(2)
(C) 14(1) (D) 14(2)

53. **Article ______ of the Police Order, 2002 empowers Provincial Police Officer with appointment power of District Police Officer**
(A) 14 (B) 15
(C) 16 (D) 17

54. **Article 16 of the Police Order, 2002 deals with**
(A) Appointment of Police Officers (B) Administration of Police in Province
(C) Administration of Police in a District (D) None of the above

55. **Article 16(1) of the Police Order, 2002 empowers ______ with administration of Police in District**
(A) Assistant Superintendent of Police (B) District Police Officer
(C) Additional Inspector General (D) All of above

56. **The District Police Officer may delegate any of his power and functions conferred on him to**
(A) Superintendent of Police (B) Assistant Superintendent of Police
(C) Deputy Superintendent of Police(D) All of above

57. **Posting of Deputy Inspector General, Inspector General, Senior Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent of Police is dealt by Article ______ of Police Order, 2002**

(A) 16
(B) 17
(C) 18
(D) All of above

58. **Article _______, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with posting of head of investigation**
(A) 18
(B) 19
(C) 20
(D) None of the above

59. **As per Article 18(1), the head of investigation in a general police area shall be _______**
(A) Deputy Inspector General of Police
(B) Additional Inspector General of police
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above

60. **The head of investigation in a Capital City District or City District shall not be below the rank of**
(A) Superintendent of Police
(B) Deputy Superintendent of police
(C) Senior Superintendent of police
(D) None of the above

61. **As per Article 18(4), all registered cases shall be investigated by the investigation staff in the district under the supervision of**
(A) Any high official
(B) Head of investigation
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above

62. **Article 18, Sub-Article _____, deals with transfer of investigation by board.**
(A) {5}
(B) {6}
(C) {7}
(D) None of the above

63. **The board for transfer of investigation shall consist.**
(A) Senior Superintendent of Police and two Superintendent of Police one being incharge of the investigation of concerned district
(B) Additional Inspector General of Police and two Superintendent of Police
(C) Two Senior Superintendent of Police and one Superintendent of Police
(D) None of the above

64. **The final order for change of investigation shall be passed by head of investigation in the general police area who shall**
(A) Not need to record reason for change of such investigation
(B) Record the reason for change of such investigation
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above

65. **As per Article 20(1), the Federal Government shall post a police officer not below the rank of _____ as Commandant of the National Police Academy**
(A) Superintendent
(B) Additional Inspector General
(C) Inspector General
(D) None of the above

66. **In a District _____ shall be the appointing authority for the appointment of junior ranks.**
(A) Head of District Police
(B) Inspector General of Police
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above

67. **Article 24, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with _______**
(A) Oath of Police
(B) Affirmation of police
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above

68. **Assistant Superintendent of Police shall make and subscribe oath or affirmation before**
(A) Senior Superintendent of Police (B) Commandant of National Police Academy
(C) Inspector General of Police (D) None of the above

69. **Suspension of Police Officer is dealt by**
(A) Article 25, of Police Order, 2002 (B) Article 26, of Police Order, 2002
(C) Article 27, of Police Order, 2002 (D) None of the above

70. **Article 27, of Police Order, 2002 deals with general powers of**
(A) Federal Police Officer (B) Police Constables
(C) Provincial Police Officers (D) None of the above

71. **Under Article 29 of Police Order, 2002 ______ may appoint Special Police Offiers for special purposes.**
(A) S.H.O. (B) Deputy Superintendent
(C) Head of District Police (D) None of the above

72. **Article ______, of the Police Order 2002 deals with establishment of District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission**
(A) 30 (B) 33
(C) 37 (D) None of the above

73. **Composition of District public Safety Commission is provided in Article ______, of the Police Order, 2002**
(A) 37A (B) 38
(C) 39 (D) None of the above

74. **Article 38 of the Police Order divided members of District Public Safety commission into ______ categories**
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) None of the above

75. **The District Public Safety Commission and Police Complaints Commission consist**
(A) One third members amongst the members of the Provincial and National Assembly of the District concerned
(B) One third members of whom one shall be a women shall be appointed as independent members by the Government from a list recommended by the Selection Panel
(C) One third will be chosen from members of Zila Council
(D) All of above

76. **The District Public Safety Commission and Public Complaints Commission is supervised by ______**
(A) President (B) Chairperson
(C) Director General (D) None of the above

77. **Article ______, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with appointment of chairperson**
(A) 38 (B) 39
(C) 40 (D) None of the above

78. **Chairperson of District Public Safety and Police Complaint shall be elected by**
(A) Governor of the concerned Province (B) Inspector General of Police

(C) Members of the Public Safety Commission and Police Complaint commission amongst themselves
(D) None of the above

79. **The Chairperson of the District Public Safety and Police Complaint Commission is elected by the members for ____ years**
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) None of the above

80. **Terms for members of the District Public safety Commission and Police Complaint Commission is ____ years**
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) None of the above

81. **Article ____ of the Police Order, 2002 of above with removal of members of District Public Safety Commission and Police Complaint Commission**
(A) 39
(B) 39-A
(C) 46
(D) None of the above

82. **Article ____ of the Police Order, 2002 empowers ____ with capital City District Public Safety Commission establishment power**
(A) Local Government
(B) Federal Government
(C) Provincial Government
(D) None of the above

83. **Capital City District Public Safety Commission consist ____ members**
(A) Ten members
(B) Twelve members
(C) Fourteen members
(D) None of the above

84. **Article ____, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with establishment of Islamabad District Public Safety Commission**
(A) 51,
(B) 56 and 61
(C) 61,
(D) None of the above

85. **Composition of Islamabad District Safety Commission is provided in ____ of the Police Order, 2002**
(A) Article 60
(B) Article 62
(C) Article 64
(D) None of the above

86. **The Federal Government shall established Islamabad District Public Safety Commission for Islamabad Capital territory consisting of ____, member**
(A) 12
(B) 14
(C) 16
(D) None of the above

87. **District Council elect ____ members for Islamabad Public Safety Commission.**
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) All of above

88. **The Speaker of National Assembly nominate two members of National Assembly from treasury and one member from ____ as member of Islamabad District Public Safety Commission**
(A) Minorities
(B) Senate
(C) Opposition
(D) None of the above

89. **The President of Pakistan shall appoint ____ members from a list of names recommended by the Islamabad District Selection Panel.**

(A) 6 (B) 8
(C) 10 (D) None of the above

90. **There shall be ______ women of both elected and independent members of the Islamabad District Public Safety Commission**
(A) 1?3 (B) 1?4
(C) 1?5 (D) None of the above

91. **Article 63, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with appointment of**
(A) Members of District Public Safety Commission (B) Chairperson of Islamabad District Public Safety Commission
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above

92. **Chairperson of Islamabad District Public Safety Commission shall be elected by the ______**
(A) Member of Islamabad District Public Safety Commission (B) Members of Local Government
(C) Members of National Assembly (D) None of the above

93. **The Chairperson of Islamabad District Public Safety Commission shall be elected for a term of ______ years.**
(A) One year (B) Two years
(C) Three years (D) None of the above

94. **Article ______, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with functions of the Selection Panel of Islamabad District Public Safety commission**
(A) 64 (B) 65
(C) 66 (D) None of the above

95. **Article ______, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with functions of Islamabad District Public Safety Commission**
(A) 67 (B) 68
(C) 70 (D) None of the above

96. **Article ______ to ______, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with the Provincial Public Safety and Police Complaint commission**
(A) 70 to 73 (B) 73 to 84
(C) 73 to 78 (D) None of the above

97. **As per Article 74, of the Police Order, 2002 there shall be a Provincial Public Safety and Police Complaints commission consisting of ______ members and the Ex-officio Chairperson**
(A) 6 (B) 12
(C) 18 (D) None of the above

98. **Half members of Frovincial Public Safety and Police Complaint Commission shall be nominated by ______**
(A) Chief Minister (B) Governor
(C) Speaker of the Provincial Assembly (D) None of the above

99. **The other half comprising independent members shall be appointed by the ______ on the recommendation of Selection Panel.**
(A) The Specker or Provincial Assembly
(B) Government

(C) Governor (D) None of the above

100. **The Chairperson of Provincial Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission will be**
(A) The member elected by the members of Provincial Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission (B) Chief Minister
(C) Provincial Home Minister (D) None of the above

101. **The meetings of the Provincial Public Safety and Police Complaint Commission shall be presided by**
(A) Chairperson (B) Governor
(C) Inspector General of Police (D) None of the above

102. **Article______, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with functions of Provincial Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission**
(A) 76, (B) 78,
(C) 80, (D) None of the above

103. **Article ______ to ______ of the Police Order, 2002 deals with National Public Safety Commission**
(A) 80 to 85 (B) 85 to 90
(C) 85 to 96 (D) None of the above

104. **As per Article 85, of the Police Order, 2002 there shall ba a National Public Safety Commission consisting of _____ members and the ex-officio Chairperson**
(A) 12 (B) 14
(C) 15 (D) None of the above

105. **Article ______ of the Police Order, 2002 deals with composition of the National Public Safety Commission**
(A) 86 (B) 87
(C) 88 (D) None of the above

106. **Half of the members of the National Public Safety Commission shall be nominated by the Speaker of National Assembly from its members 3 from treasury and three from opposition in consultation with ______**
(A) Prime Minister (B) Interior Minister
(C) Leader of the House and Leader of the opposition (D) None of the above

107. **The other half members of the National Public Safety Commission shall be appointed by the _____ from a list of names recommended by the National Selection Panel**
(A) Prime Minister (B) Minister of Law
(C) President (D) None of the above

108. **______ will be the Ex-officio Chairperson of the National Public Safety Commission**
(A) Federal Interior Minister (B) Federal Minister of Law
(C) Foreign Minister (D) None of the above

109. **Article ______, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with Constitution of Federal Police Complaints Authority**
(A) 95 (B) 97
(C) 99 (D) None of the above

110. The Federal Police Complaint Authority shall consist ______ members and a Chairperson.
(A) 5 (B) 6
(C) 7 (D) None of the above

111. Article ______, of the Police Order, deals with functions of Federal Police Complaint Authority
(A) 97 (B) 100
(C) 103 (D) None of the above

112. The ______ shall appoint the Chairperson of the Federal Police Complaints authority.
(A) Interior Minister (B) Speaker of National Assembly
(C) President (D) None of the above

113. The Federal Government shall appoint the members of the Federal Police Complaints Authority on the recommendation of the
(A) National Assembly (B) Police Service Commission
(C) Federal Public Service Commission(D) None of the above

114. As per Article 103, the Government shall establish a Provincial Police Complaints Authority for enquiring into serious complaints against
(A) Police (B) Rangers
(C) Members of Provincial Assemblies (D) None of the above

115. The Provincial Police Complaint Authority shall consist of a Chairperson and ____ members
(A) 6 (B) 7
(C) 8 (D) None of the above

116. The ______ shall appoint Chairperson of the Provincial Police Complaints Authority.
(A) Chief Minister (B) Governor
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above

117. The Government shall appoint the members of the Provincial Police Complaint Authority on the recommendation of the
(A) Provincial Assembly (B) Chief Minister
(C) Provincial Public Service Commission (D) None of the above

118. Article______, to ______ of the Police Order, 2002 deals with Criminal Justice Co-ordination Committee
(A) 107 to 109 (B) 109 to 111
(C) 111 to 113 (D) None of the above

119. Criminal Justice Co-ordination Committee consist ______ members
(A) 5 (B) 6
(C) 7 (D) None of the above

120. The Criminal Justice Co-ordination Committee is presided by
(A) District and Session Judge (B) Nazim-e-Ala
(C) Senior Superintendent (D) None of the above

121. Article______, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with functions of the Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

(A) 109 (B) 110
(C) 111 (D) None of the above

122. **Article ______, of the Police Order, 2002 empowers Provincial Police Officer to make rules with the approval of the Government, may by notification in the Official gazette make rules for carrying into effect the provision of this Order**
(A) 111 (B) 112
(C) 113 (D) None of the above

123. **Article______ of Police Order, 2002 provided that Police Officer at any time liable to be called for duty**
(A) 113 (B) 114
(C) 115 (D) None of the above

124. **Article 116, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with procedure for ______**
(A) Withdrawal from duty of Police Official (B) Resignation of Police Official
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above

125. **No Police Officer shall withdrawal from duties of his office unless expressly allowed to do so in writing by**
(A) Head of District Police (B) Any other officer authorized to grant such permission
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above

126. **No Police Officer shall resign his office unless he has given to his superior officer notice in writing for a period of not less than _____ of his intention to resign.**
(A) 1 month, (B) Two months,
(C) 3 months (D) None of the above

127. **Article 118, empowers _____ to issue orders for the maintenance of public order or preventing public nuisance**
(A) Station House Officer (B) Assistant Superintendent of Police
(C) Head of District Police (D) None of the above

128. **No Police Officer shall engage in any private employment while he is a member of the police establishment as provided by Article _____, of the Police Order 2002.**
(A) 116 (B) 117
(C) 118 (D) None of the above

129. **Article 120 empowers _____ to issue licence for regulation of public assemblies and processions**
(A) Head of District Police Officer (B) Deputy Superintendent of police
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above

130. **Article 123 of the Police Order 2002 empowers any police officer not below the rank of _____ to give direction against serious disorder at place of amusement.**
(A) S.S.P. or above (B) S.H.O. or above
(C) Assistant Sub-Inspector or above
(D) None of the above

131. **Article 126, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with employment of**
(A) Ex-Police Officers re-employment (B) Additional Police
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above

132. **Any person who causes damage, injury, danger, alarm or mischief in any street or public place shall be punished with fine which may extend to**
(A) 5,000 (B) 10,000
(C) 1,00,000 (D) None of the above

133. **Willful or negligent conduct in respect of dogs is dealt by Article ______, of the Police Order, 2002**
(A) 138 (B) 140
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above

134. **Article 155, of the Police Order, 2002 deals with penalty for certain type of misconduct by ________**
(A) Police Officers (B) Members of Public Safety Commission
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above

135. **Any person who files a complaint against the police which on enquiry by the (Federal) Police Complaints Authority is held frivolous or vexatious shall be punished on conviction with imprisonment for _____ or with fine which may extend to ________**
(A) 3 months, 5000 (B) 5 months, 10,000
(C) 6 months, 15,000 (D) None of the above

136. **Any Police Officer who is guilty at any willful breach or neglect at any provision of law or of any rule or regulation or any order which he is bound to observe or obey shall be punished with imprisonment of a term which may extend to ______**
(A) 1 year (B) 2 years
(C) 3 years (D) None of the above

137. **Whoever, being a Police Officer without lawful authority or reasonable cause enters or searches or causes to be entered or searched any building, vessel, tent or place shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to**
(A) Three years with fine (B) Four years with fine
(C) Five years with fine (D) None of the above

138. **Whoever being a Police Officer vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrest any person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to**
(A) 5 years with fine (B) 7 years with fine
(C) 10 years with fine (D) None of the above

139. **Article ______ to _______ to the Police Order, 2002 deals with National Police Management Board.**
(A) 158 to 160 (B) 159 to 162
(C) 159 to 163 (D) None of the above

140. **As per Article 169 of the Police Order, 2002 the Government may by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute Public Safety Fund at the**
(A) Provincial levels (B) District levels
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above

141. **As per first Schedule of the Police Order, 2002 Inspector falls under**
(A) Senior rank (B) Junior rank
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above

142. **There are provided ______ kinds of senior rank officers in the Police Order, 2002**
(A) IV (B) V
(C) VI (D) None of the above

143. **Second Schedule of Police Order 2002 deals with**
(A) Form of oath or affirmations by members of Police
(B) Form of oath or affirmation by officers of senior ranks
(C) Form of oath or affirmation by junior ranks of police members
(D) None of the above

144. **______, Schedule of Police Order, 2002 deals with certificate of appointment**
(A) 1st (B) 2nd
(C) 3rd (D) None of the above

145. **Performance evaluation report is dealt by ______ Schedule of Police Order 2002.**
(A) 2nd (B) 3rd
(C) 4th (D) None of the above

Answers

1.	A	2.	C	3.	C	4.	A	5.	B
6.	B	7.	A	8.	C	9.	B	10.	C
11.	D	12.	C	13.	A	14.	B	15.	C
16.	B	17.	B	18.	A	19.	C	20.	A
21.	D	22.	A	23.	A	24.	C	25.	D
26.	C	27.	D	28.	C	29.	C	30.	B
31.	A	32.	C	33.	B	34.	C	35.	A
36.	C	37.	D	38.	C	39.	A	40.	B
41.	B	42.	B	43.	C	44.	C	45.	C
46.	B	47.	D	48.	C	49.	B	50.	D
51.	B	52.	D	53.	B	54.	C	55.	B
56.	D	57.	B	58.	A	59.	B	60.	C
61.	B	62.	B	63.	A	64.	B	65.	C
66.	A	67.	C	68.	B	69.	B	70.	C
71.	C	72.	C	73.	B	74.	B	75.	D

76.	B	77.	B	78.	C	79.	A	80.	C
81.	C	82.	C	83.	B	84.	B	85.	B
86.	A	87.	A	88.	C	89.	A	90.	A
91.	B	92.	A	93.	A	94.	C	95.	B
96.	B	97.	B	98.	C	99.	B	100.	C
101.	A	102.	C	103.	C	104.	A	105.	A
106.	C	107.	C	108.	A	109.	B	110.	B
111.	B	112.	C	113.	C	114.	A	115.	A
116.	B	117.	C	118.	B	119.	C	120.	A
121.	C	122.	B	123.	C	124.	C	125.	C
126.	B	127.	C	128.	B	129.	C	130.	C
131.	B	132.	B	133.	B	134.	A	135.	C
136.	C	137.	C	138.	A	139.	B	140.	B
141.	B	142.	C	143.	A	144.	C	145.	A

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